B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 247— BOMBAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1925 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
24th Oct	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,106
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,106
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,581
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,106
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,581
1st May.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,106
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,088
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
„ „ „ Marseilles „ 72, „ 62, & „ 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
„ „ „ Marseilles „ 50, „ „ 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,375
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	CHARINDA*	5,306
18th ,,	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

27th Oct.	TAKADA connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	Colombo Australia
10th Nov.	SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China, Japan Australia
24th ,,	SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan Australia

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
21st Oct.	BANKURA	Basreh via Ka'chi & P. G. Ports.
23rd ,,	VASNA	Basreh via Ka'chi.
24th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports
29th ,,	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports
28th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid .... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
SIR NORCOT WARREN K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.

MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kambakonam	
Agra	Karachi	
Ahmedabad	Kasur	
Ahmedabad City	Katni	
Ahmednagar	Lahore	
Ajmer	Larkana	
Akola	Lucknow	
Akyab	Ludhiana	
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur	
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)	
Alleppey	Madura	
Ambala City	Mandalay	
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)	
Amraoti	Mangalore	
Amritsar	Masulipatam	
Bangalore	Meerut	
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)	
Basein	Mirzapore	
Bellary	Montgomery	
Benares	Moulmein	
Berhampore	Mooltan	
Bezwada	Moradabad	
Bhopal	Murree	
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie	
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur	
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar	
Broach	Mutira	
Bulandshahr	Myingyan	
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh	
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal	
Calicut	Nagpore	
Cawnpore	Nainital	
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayangunge	
Chittagong	Nasik	
Chandpore	Negapatam	
Coconada	Nellore	
Cochin	Nowshera	
Coimbatore	Cotacamund	
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)	
Conjeevram (Out Station)	Patna	
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.	
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)	
Cuttack	Poona	
Dacca	Poona City	
Dehra Dun	Purnea	
Darjeeling	Quetta	
Delhi	Rajahmundry	
Dalhousie	Rajkot, (Kathiawar)	
Dhanbad	Raipur	
Dhulia	Rangoon	
Dibrugarh	Rangpur	
Erode	Rawalpindi	
Ellore	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)	
Etawah	Saharanpur	
Ferozepore	Salem	
Farrukhabad	Sargodha	
Fyzabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)	
Gaya	Serajgunge	
Gorakhpur	Sholapur	
Godhra	Sialkot	
Gujranwala	Simla	
Guntur	Srinagar	
Gwalior	Sukkur	
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat	
Hathras	Tellicherry	
Hubli	Thana	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly	
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur	
Indore	Trichinopoly	
Jaipur	Trivandrum	
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin	
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain	
Jamshedpur	Vellore	
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Virangam	
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram	
Jullundur (City)	Vizagapatam	
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Wardha	
Khamgaon	Yeotmal	
Khandwa		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg Secretary and Treasurer.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,306
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Sim'a
Hafizabad	Meerut City.	Srinagar

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Re. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Akber Building.,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
30, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama.	5898	6th Oct.	15th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	6098	20th ,,	30th ,,
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda.	6973	29th Oct.	12th Nov
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	6845	15th Nov.	29th ,,
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	18th Dec.	30th Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	280	190

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay
Telephone No. 22275 Telegrams YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita.	5,781	11 Oct.	25 Oct.
Indo Maru	S. Takata	5,001	15 Oct.	29 Oct.
Borneo Maru	T. Motoshige	5,963	23 Oct.	9 Nov.
Hamburg Maru	K. Orihara	5220	10 Nov.	24 Nov

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports,
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,

ESTABLISHED :—1910 :

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA - UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
for Dyspepsia, Heart-burn Flatulence, etc

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,

Head Office
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Phone No. 40784

Branch—
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

138128

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our harges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for Matheran Railway Station Hotel. Free boarding and lodging. Apply DIRECTORS, MATHERAN RAILWAY, Grant Road, with terms.
A 24310

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST for Solicitors office. Apply Box No. 1034 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2006

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TRACERS for drawing office work. Must be neat and accurate workers with previous experience. Salary from Rupees 60 per mensem. The successful applicants will have to serve on one week's approval. Apply at once in person to DUNCAN STRATTON AND CO., Bank Street, Bombay.
A24309

WANTED—An expert CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a Mill in C. P. having long experience, able to control labour, overhaul machinery and give good production. Only those possessing the above qualifications need apply before 31st instant with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 1023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2005

EARN MORE MONEY.

YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free if you choose. Enclose -/3/- stamp. Hawaid College, B. Rawalpindi.
M. Th.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMPOUNDER. Apply Dr. NARAYANRAO, 586, Girgaum Road, near Portuguese Church, between 10-30 and 12.
A R2001

WANTED — EXPERIENCED STAFF for Dyeing and Bleaching Factory. Apply with certificate to Box No. 300. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—STYNO-TYPIST to work at leisure hours with own machine preferred, by advanced commercial man, high prospects to a reliable person of good respectability. Apply Box No. 1032, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2003

SITUATIONS WANTED.

LONDON—Indian gentleman (Gujarati) now in London having extensive experience of business in India and Europe keen buyer and expert organiser, last six years in Europe, desires position of trust and responsibility as European representative with Indian firm of merchants and/or manufacturers. Undeniable references given. Please write Box 500 care of this paper.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—FLATS from Rs. 65/- p.m. to Rs. 200/- p.m. at Victoria 2nd Cross Lane. Also first floor of a Bungalow. Apply H. B. WARDEN, 24, Homji, St., Fort, Phone 25515.
C R1979.

TO LET.—For any community, airy and well ventilated FLATS of summit Building, situated on Tardeo, Forjett Street with Electric fittings. Rent Rs 70-80-90 and Rs. 100 p.m. Motor Garages. Rent Rs. 25. Write or see personally. RUTTONSEY POONJA, No. 41-45, D'Souza Street, Vadgady, Mandvi, Bombay.
C R1952

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST KULU APPLES—Fresh Walnuts, 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5 inclusive of packing and postage. V. P. P. to all parts of India. Agent, ARAMGARH ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
R1788

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ICE MACHINES—Simple and economical Ice Machines with latest improvements are supplied by B. M. KATPITIA, 46, Homji St. Fort, Post Box 759, Bombay.
K R1997

PROFESSION.

CATARACTS.—No matter who has failed I shall cure you without knife. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Street, CALCUTTA.
P R1991.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Re. 1, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Hedows St., Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIER or a PARTNER to join a Commercial man, over 30 years' experience of Indian Trade, India, Burmah and Ceylon. Has also travelled all the prominent English Manufacturing Centres and some parts of Europe. High references and connection. Large profits and no risk. Party must be of a respectable family and connection and good birth and means. Apply Box No. 1031, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2002

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE.—"DORT" car, five seater, 15 to 20 H.P. Bosche magneto, Zenith Carburator, Dynamo self-starter. The car is very strong and is in complete working order and in daily use at present. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply Box No. 1030, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R2000

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ACCOUNTANCY.—Individual attention moderate charges, excellent results in London Chamber and Co-operation of Accountants Examinations since 1906 Terms and Prospectus from THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MANUSCRIPT 'MIRAT-E-MOHOMEDI', History of Gujarat in Urdu, published recently. Sanctioned by Bombay Government to all Educational Institutions of the Presidency. Pages 283, Price Rs. 2-8-0. Apply G. A. SHAIKH, Principal, V. J. Madrasa, Porbander.
L R1964

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Talooka Chawrashi in Surat District, only two miles from Sachin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
G R1880

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL—WANTED. By a young Muhammadan, of respectable family, who is doing business both in Bombay and Delhi, a beautiful young bride or a widow of good family. Bombay preferred. Correspondence strictly confidential. Photo will be sent if required. Apply to A. R. F., c/o the "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.
M R1967

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

WANTED a qualified Upper Subordinate from recognised institution in India with previous experience of road construction work. Post is temporary for 3 years, on a consolidated salary of Rs. 160 per month. Application must reach before 31-10-1925.

S. N. GUPTA,
District Engineer,
District Council, Buldana.
W. K. D. 21/8/25. 2369

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE RAILWAY BOARD have one vacancy in the cadre of Assistant Coal Superintendents, Grade II, and they invite applications for appointment to this Grade. Applicant, who should be about 25 years of age, must hold a Colliery Manager's Certificate and be of good physique. Experience with Electric Coal-Cutters and modern Mining Machinery essential. He will be on probation for two years.

The pay of the post is Rs. 700—50—900 per mensem.

Application will be received up to the 2nd November, 1925, in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

C. S. WHITWORTH,
Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.
Calcutta,
The 14th October, 1925.
24301

NOTICE

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as the outstanding Calls on the undernoted Shares in this Company have not been paid the said Shares have by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, dated the 14th day of October, 1925, been forfeited.

ORDINARY SHARES NOS.—21101/50, 17071/75, 21631/40, 7981/90, 8036/40, 37091/50, 32101/50, 24041/50, 39651/60, 8741/5, 36246/70, 5506/30, 34751/850, 36576/80, 8981/90, 24056/80, 1986/2030, 25071/5, 36561/5, 9941/90, 17341/65, 6811/60, 32976/33025, 18336/85, 9461/9510, 21491/540, 23186/95, 36556/60, 32501/2, 13276/300, 19761/5, 23166/75, 5466/70, 13626/75, 6351/55, 22756/805, 23806/10, 23811/15, 39981/90, 39996/40000, 13196/200, 22636/40, 8081/90, 8146/60.

PREFERENCE SHARES NOS.—18516/25, 2696/2745, 5626/30, 8401/5, 11196/215, 11001/10, 16611/60, 6931/35, 11306/10, 11311/15, 4136/45, 10586/635, 2461/65, 11316/20, 2626/35, 7136/40, 3926/4025.

By order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Dated, Calcutta, The 14th October, 1925.
C24303

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

UNDERSIGNED INVITES SEALED TENDERS for INSTALLING ELECTRIC LIGHT in 2 3/16 Square Miles of Hathras Municipality within 3 weeks from the date of publication, average 8 hours light and expenses of maintenance and supervision to be borne by the Contractor. Only experienced and established firms willing to undertake immediate installation need apply stating the period of their contract.

HARCHARANDAS.
Chairman Municipal Board.
HATHRAS.
24274

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits standing in the name of BHAGVANDAS KAPURCHAND alias BHAGWANDAS KAPURCHAND alias BHAUVANDAS KAPURCHAND DESAI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Broker, deceased being joint family property.

TRIBHOVANDAS KAPURCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort, brother of the abovenamed deceased.... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 6th day of October, 1925.
MR. FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Petitioner's Attorney.
C24306

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 5561 of 1922.

MAVJI GHELLA ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
WALJI HIRJI and Anr. ..... Defendants.

To,
MAVJI GHELLA, Esqr.,

PLEASE NOTE that 16th November, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. is fixed for taxing the Bill of Costs herein of your Attorneys Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia and Co.

(Sd.) EDWIN GILLET,
Assistant Taxing Master.
8th May, 1924.
C24306

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1344 of 1923.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
ABDULLA AHMED SATAR and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 4th day of August, 1924, and the order dated, 26th February, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate, lying and being at Manmalla Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 687 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3852, New Survey 1/1389 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 548 of the Mahim Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East and South by the property of Dhondu Bhikaji Borare on or towards the North by a foot-path, on or towards the west by a public passage, and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4037 and 4038 and Street Nos. 398 and 399 being the premises described in the Second Schedule annexed to the Decree in the above mentioned suit, dated the 4th day of August, 1924, and delineated on the map or plan thereof deposited in the Office of Commissioner for taking accounts of the High Court and thereon surrounded by a red coloured boundary line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1925.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24206.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MANIAR MATHURDAS DAMODARDAS alias MATHURADAS DAMODARDAS SHAH, alias MATHURDAS DAMODARDAS, late of Bombay and Vadnagar Visanagar Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and a bachelor, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

JAGJIVANDAS MAGANLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and MANIAR MOHANLAL CHHOTALAL also a Merchant, both carrying on business in brass and copper vessels the former in Bombay and the latter at Poona ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of your Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 9th day of October, 1925.
Messrs. PURNANAND CLUBWALA AND JASUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C24307

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDALI NAZERALI MUNJEE, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, RAMJANALLY JAMALBHAI.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dongri Street and Jail Road (South Cross Lane), in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 193 2/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3167 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 3074 and 3441 and Street Nos. 20 and 7, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the Dongri Street, on or towards the West by Jail Road, North Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the house of Abdeally Abdul Husein Kachwala, and on or towards the South by a Hindu Temple, and which said premises are now occupied by the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1925.
JAYANTILAL K. MODI,
For Messrs. Mahomed Ali & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24302

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1657 of 1924.

MAGANLAL DALPATRAM KHAKHAR ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
VOHRA HUSSEINBHAI ALLIBHAI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on TUESDAY, the 20th day of October, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1764, Byculla division and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land, under Collector's Old Nos. 20, 93, 96, 49, 172, 78 and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13640 and 13803 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/2549 1B 33587, 3F and 4c/3550 and part of 3539 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and all which premises are situated at Sankli Street, Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 3923 (1a), Street Nos. 110a, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the North by the property of Hasanally Badruddin, on the South by the Sankli Street, on the East by the plot leased out to Jacob and on the West by the private road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1925.
R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24299

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th October, 1925, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

5 cases Vermouth, 20 cases Brandy, 1 barrel Wine (Claret), 30 cases glass bangles, 40 cases Tobacco (Goorakhoo), Iron, Spelters, Pictures, Stone jars, cotton seeds, trunks, essence of lemon, porcelainware, baking powder, pure lemon and vanila, paint, writing paper, hardware, toys, coir, rope, coir matting, grape juice, electric fan, etc., earthenware, 5 packages medicine, shaving outfits, Java sugar, P. fruits, enamelled ware, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PADDY FIELDS AT MUMBRA, KAWSA, SHIL, DAWLE AND DAWLE BADHAN.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on behalf of the Composition Committee of Mr. Haji Ismail Gulmahomed & Son on SUNDAY, the 8th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable properties in the village of Mumbra, Kawsa, Shil, Dawle and Dawle Badhan in the District of Thana Taluka Kalyan.

All the said properties shall in the first instance be sold in one lot at Mumbra and if the properties are not disposed of in one lot, Lot No. I will be sold at Mumbra and the remaining lots at Kausa on the same day.

LOT NO. 1 MUMBRA.

Non-agricultural Building Plot admeasuring 25½ Gunthas.

LOT NO. 2, KAWSA AND MUMBRA.

Area: 76 acres and 31 3/4 Gunthas of which 62 acres and 11 Gunthas are cultivating land with Kharaba and 14 acres and 20 3/4 Gunthas are Varkas land.

LOT NO. 3: KAWSA AND SHIL.

Area: 27 acres and 17¼ Gunthas of which 6 acres and 36 3/4 Gunthas are cultivating land with kharaba and 20 acres and 20 3/4 Gunthas are Varkhas land with a garden with about 400 Mango trees and Chikoo trees.

LOT NO. 4: KAWSA.

Area: 1 Acre and 4 Gunthas. It is all Varkas land.

LOT NO. 5. KAUSA.

Area 3/4 gunthas; it's all gauthan.

LOT NO. 6: KAUSA.

Area 15 gunthas; it's all gauthan. with garden and bungalow.

LOT NO. 7; KAUSA.

Area 3 1/2 gunthas; it's all gauthan with a pacca built paddy godown.

LOT NO. 8: SHIL.

Area 16 acres and 9 gunthas of which 4 acres and 12½ gunthas is cultivating land with Kharaba and 9 acres and 36½ gunthas are varkas land.

LOT NO. 9: DAVLE

Area: 21 acres and 1½ gunthas of which 15 acres and 4½ gunthas are cultivating land with kharaba and 5 acres and 37 3/4 gunthas are varkas land.

LOT NO. 10: DAVLE BHADHAM.

Area: 17 acres and 20½ gunthas, cultivating land with kharaba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors for the Composition Committee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RUSTOMJEE SHAPURJEE OIL MILL AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises at Mount Road, Mazagon, the whole of the machinery and plant consisting of 30 rotary oil mills, filter, dressing machines, oil tanks, oil pumps, 2 electric motors 50 H. P. each, copra cutting machines, scales etc. together with the building godown etc., built of corrugated iron sheets standing on 10963 square feet of leasehold land.

The above mill is on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 86 of 1921 (Noormahomed vs. Bai Sajan) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of gold and silver ornaments:

Such as gold necklaces, Hauslis, chain with gold sovereign, Rose and star pattern bangles, buttons, ear-rings, rings, silver anklets and toe ornaments, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

Auction sale of Seasonwood highly polished mahoganised and blackwood furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Breslaur, Benjamin, Deoji Kanji and other well-known makers, real Morocco leather lined Chesterfield suite, cottage piano, velvet lined drawing room suite, English dinner sets, "His Master's Voice" gramophone with records, best plated-ware by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Ridd and Barton and Walker and Hall, rich glassware, silver and brass ornaments rich carpets, electric sliding hall and table lamps, old Chinaware, figures, etc., etc.,

On SUNDAY, the 25th October, 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hamilton House Laburnum Road, New Gamdevi rich and selected pieces of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture made from the best seasonwood such as mahoganised sliding dining table for 18 persons, dining chairs, mirror back full sized sideboard, dinner waggon and dumbwaiter, English ice box, high class platedware by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Ridd and Barton and Walker and Hall, rich Canteen cutlery case, specially made to order Morocco leather lined Chesterfield suites, rich tapestry lined drawing room suite, fancy drawing room cabinets and silver show cases, table ornaments, "His Master's Voice" gramophone with records, cottage piano, rich carpets, electric sliding hall and table lamps, silver and brassware, old Chinaware, figures and ornaments, roll top office writing table, lady's writing desks, revolving chairs, revolving book stands and big size book cases, file cabinets, velvet lined drawing room suite, best seasonwood almyrahs, dressing chests, dressing tables, fancy teapoys, seasonwood bedroom furniture brass and iron beds, bedroom chests, towel horses, hat stands clothes and gown presses. English dinner set, rich crockery and glassware, cooking utensils, English ice box, meatsafes, etc., etc.

The property of European gentleman.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE GAZETTE.
TIME, 6, 8, & 10 P. M.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME!
FOR DEEPAVALI HOLIDAYS!!
GRAND CHANGE!!!

FORTUNE & FOOLS
Specially Produced by Krishna Film Co., Bombay.
The Best Social Picture of the Day
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road
TIME—5, 7 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA AT 3 P. M. ON HOLIDAYS.
See the admirable acting of the Film Star Miss PUTLI of stage-fame, Miss GOHAR and Miss GULAB.

Grand Musical Concert
BY
Miss GAUHAR JAN
OF CALCUTTA.
GOLD and DIAMOND MEDALIST
Famous for her Gramophone Records
ON
WEDNESDAY 21st October, 1925
at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
AT
BALLIWALA GRAND THEATRE
(TARDEO.)
Special arrangement for Purdah Ladies.
Booking at the Theatre.
Please Book seats early to avoid disappointment.

Cinema Majestic
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
MAHARASHTRA FILM CO'S.
SUPER PRODUCTION
MAYA BAZAR
OR
VATSALA HARAN

HAUNTED HOUSES—WITCH-CRAFT
and
POSSESSED PERSONS
OUR AGNI VARNA, TALISMAN, overcomes all troubles due to Black Magic witchcraft, evil spirits or evil planets. Price Rupees Five. Proprietor KLINNA NILAYA Arakandanallur Post South India.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexation terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide—where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager:
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street, Fort:
BOMBAY.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying over the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-day with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—

DALAL & CO.,
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Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN
MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.

DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.

Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.

Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid; Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and size.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F30,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—		
Seniarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Modan	Djocia	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

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T. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Acting Agent.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
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Telephone No. 42113

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Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprains, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 12 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

"TALLYPATHY"! "YOGASADHAN"!!
OR
"KARANAPISHACHA"!!!

1. Even the wisest are at a loss to understand what ways and methods:—

THE REPRESENTATIVE IN BOMBAY
IN HIS SHORT STAY
OF THE
The Universal Astrological & Statistical Bureau.
INDORE CITY, C. I.

2. With the help of Physiognomy, Palmistry, Astrology and horoscope if available unvails the events of past, present, circumstances and future like the X-Rays to very clear details, which can not be had from anywhere in the world!

3. In all matters, sudden gains, losses, law suits, examination results, marriage, journey, love affairs, diseases and their attacks with dates, months, times to every day events! And in one minute!!!

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NON-BELIEVERS RAMPANT! ASTROLOGY TRIUMPHANT.
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND STUDENTS
ARE
FLOCKING NIGHT AND DAY!
CHARGES SUITABLE ALL POCKETS
Rs. 1, 3, 5 and 10.

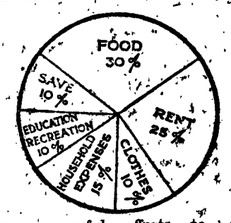
FREE CONSULATION
TO MEMBERS

Paying in advance annually:
3rd Class Rs. 25 complete annual and 5 years' Life Reading.
2nd Class Rs. 50 complete annual and 5 years' Life Reading, in more details.
1st Class Rs. 100 complete annual and 5 years' Life Reading full particulars.
Special Rs. 500 and upwards full particulars.

CONSULTING HOURS:
WATSON HOTEL ROOM 111, BOMBAY
8 to 10 a.m.
8 to 10 p.m. and
12 to 5 p.m. on Holidays.
AND
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING,
2nd floor, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
12 to 5 p.m.

Bureau's forecasts are world-renowned! It is to your misfortune if you miss the opportunity!

YOUR SAVINGS.



Every successful efforts to save money involves two important elements—First, the Start, and Second, Keeping persistently and systematically at it.

Decide how much you should lay aside each month from your income. Make your Thrifty Self fight a winning battle against your old Spending Self.

CENTRAL BANK will be your ally. Happiness and Independence your reward, and your Pass-book the history of your achievements.

Ask for our Savings Bank Rules.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE ET. DENTISTRY

Can appear in the examinations and win the respective Diplomas from an affiliated Institute.

For particulars apply with eight annas postage stamps to the Office of:

THE DEAN,
112, Baranashi Ghose St.,
CALCUTTA.

KERALA TO-DAY.

A SURVEY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
COCHIN Oct. 14.

The ravages of the sweeping floods of last year, when thousands were rendered homeless and food-less, and the most heart-rendering famine and scarcity that set in have unmistakably left their mark on the day-to-day life of the people of Malabar. The yield of crops that followed this terrible natural calamity has, though not sufficient to mitigate the sucerings of a people solely dependent upon the product agriculture, however been, it seems, not quite unsatisfactory and disappointing in spite of the fact that wide extent of fields lying on both sides of the flooded foaming rivers were buried under huge heaps of river-sands, thus depriving them of their cultivable and agricultural utility. Scenes of acute suffering and want are still visible and it would take some time before pre-flood conditions of normality are restured. September witnessed the first harvest of this year and the Second after the great flood. The yield in some places, has been satisfactory; while at some others it is reported to be disappointing but in no part, it appears, has it been a dismal failure. The second crop is still in its tender infancy and the sprouting green is quite healthy.

PUBLIC LIFE.

Though only a small district in a Presidency of Bharata-Varsha, Kerala is Arya-Varta itself on a miniature scale. The difficulties, in the path of solidifying the divergent elements in the whole country, exist in this part of India. Untouchability and unapproachability, Hindu-Moplah relations—questions of All India importance—are present and threaten the calm steady sail of the bark of public life.

A disappointing lull pervades the political atmosphere of Kerala. The Moplah community constitutes the real strength of Malabar. But the practice of plural marriages and the consequent swelling in proging make the Moplah home discontented, since the Moplahs as a class are dependent upon their labour. The Moplah outbreak of 1921 has left a deep scar in the otherwise brotherly life that gusted between Hindus and the Moplahs. I am, however glad to perceive distrust and mutual hatred dying away. It may not be long ere normal pre-outbreak life is restored. The social life of the Hindus presents a very unhappy spectacle. The curse of untouchability and unapproachability is still there in all its hidiousness. The reformers have to meet an opposition the like of which they had never had to face. The Vaikom struggle has—after its success there—travelled to other centres. In spite of the sympathetic attitude of large mass of Caste Hindus themselves forwards progressivism and reformism, the Malabar Brahmin (Namboodri) and the 'Pardeshi' Brahmins who seemed to be sympathetic are militant. In other phases of activities viz. Khaddar, spinning and other walks, Kerala to-day is 'on est'.

On the gloom gleams stray and dim rays of distant hopes, and to this cling the progressives as the drowning man clutches the straw. The astute Nair, community in Travencore—thanks to the Vaikom Satyagraha—is as a class ranging itself on the side of progressivism and reformism, such is also the case in other parts as well. At another place in British Malabar, (Calicut), since the Patna meeting of the All Indic Congress Committee, people of divergent schools of politics—N.C.O., Swarajist, justice party, Independent, liberal and all—are wracking their brains and rubbing their shoulders to attain a common platform for "the Malabar United Nationalists Party". With this view of achieving unity a conference has been arranged to take place at Calicut on the 16th October.

SENSATIONAL MURDER CASE.

(From our Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, Oct. 13.

The inquiry in connection with the alleged murder by a Mussalman mob of Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh of Shirala, a village near this town, on the evening the 23rd September who begun yesterday in the Court of Mr. Sathe, First Class Magistrate. Abdul Majid and nineteen other Mussalmans stand charged with the offence of murder, grievous hurt and rioting. Mr. Sathe, Court Inspector, assisted by Rao Saheb Khare, Pleader, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-Law of Bombay instructed by Khansahib Abdul Kadar and Messrs. Saifuddin and Sharafuddin of the local bar appeared for the defence.

The case has created a great sensation and both the Court room and the Court compound was crowded by hundreds of Mussalmans who had come to watch the proceedings. There are nearly seventy witnesses for the prosecution and it is expected that the case will last for over a fortnight.

The trial is expected to commence on the 5th proximo.

RACING NUMEROLOGY.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Oct. 19.

On Saturday Reuter reported 9 to 25 points up in New York futres. To-day a further advance of 11 to 1 points has been reported. Early the market advanced on short covering, but later eased on some hedge selling. At the close the market was steady. Liverpool was reported 13 to 7 points higher on Saturday. To-day 6 to 7 points lower are reported. The declined was due to hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable as under:—

D/. 16th inst:—"Weather in the West improving. Prefer sales on rallies."

D/. 17th inst:—"Market steady on forecast of frost."

Messrs. M. and B. Stern's report:—"The World's Spinners takings of American cotton for week ending 9th October, were 421,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 2,587,000 bales against 1.928.000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 659,000 bales."

A slight change being reported in American the Marwari Bazar opened unchanged at Rs. 411 for F. G. Broach April/May. On Bazar operators and general buying the prices advanced to Rs. 412 1/4, but again receded to 411 1/2 on selling by a Japanese firm, and the market closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 411 and closed at the same rate Commission Houses sold Oomra and bought Broach. Japanese Houses were buyers of Oomra. Whilst Bazar operators were buyers of Broach.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 390 and advanced to Rs. 391 1/2 on Commission Houses buying. On scattered selling the market eased to Rs. 490½ and closed at Rs 491. F. G. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 346.

Our market for ready cotton was closed during the holidays.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, Oct. 19.	
Fully Good Broach April/May	411
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	346
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	390½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, October 19.	
Fully Good Broach April/May	412
Full Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	346
Fine Oomra Dec.Jan.	391

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th October 1925:—

Cotton	1420	Bales.
Wheat	12806	Cwts.
Linseed	2326	,,
Rape, etc.,	247	,,
Gingellyseed	2896	,,
Poppyseed	Nil.	
Groundnuts	10369	,,
Castorseed	4795	,,
Rice	2102	,,
Myrabollams	55	,,
Cottonseed	4929	,,
Mowraseed	Nil.	
Gram	3200	,,
Juwar	495	,,
Masur	55	,,
Barley	417	,,
Bajri	2098	,,
Coal	124	Tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Ready	December.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	390	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	370	368
Bengal F.G. M.G.	350	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	370	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	350	.....
Punjab-Americans M. G.	440/50	425
Wardha-Hingt.Fine M.G	400/10	425/27
Nagpur Fine M.G.	410	425/27
Y otmal Fine M.G.	.....	415
Pulgaon Fine M.G	400	415
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380	405
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	380	405
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	360	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	360	390
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	350	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	450	435
Broach Fully Good M.G.	430	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	390
Muthia F.G. M.G.	.....	385
Dharwar S. G.	430	.....
Compta M.G.	430	.....
Westerns M.G.	400/10	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	410/20	.....
Cambodia M.G.	460/80	.....

METAL REPORT.

London, Oct. 17.

Tin Block £277 7/8

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 17.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Oct/Nov. sellers £20 7/8
Linseed Tone:—Quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Nov/Dec. paid 38/6 3/4
Jan/Apl. paid 38/6 3/4

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 790.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 845.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 830.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 108.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 216.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.84-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 108.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 106.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.34.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady. Dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16.
Doc. Acceptance 4 m/s	1/6 7/16.
Frcs. Demand	775
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	166½
Shanghai	216
Japan	111¾
Singapore	156 3/4

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 17.	
Stockholm	18.09
Christiania	23.33
Amsterdam	12.04
Switzerland	25 11
Belgium	106.25
Athens	36.350

Correction:
Taking of the wards spinners of American Cotton 421,000 Bales.

London, Oct. 17.

Exchange on London in Paris 10,790
Exchange on London in Germany 2,032 3/4
Exchange on London in Italy 12,005
New York, Oct. 17.
Demand Bills 48.375

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32.
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16.
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16.
Frcs. Demand	775
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	165½
Shanghai	216
Japan	112½
Singapore	156 3/4

Market steady.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 17.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st, 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 15 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 3-7/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1-1/4 to 1/2 per cent.
1 month 1-3/4 to 2 per cent.
3 months 2-1/2 to 3 per cent.
6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market Dull.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Sovereigns Ready 13-4-9.
Sovereigns Forward 13-4-9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-7-3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 74-2/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73-15-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73-11-0.

London, Oct. 17.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 33-2.
Silver forward d. 32-15.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. India and China bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Ready:—21/3/9.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/3/3. At 6 p.m. 21/3/3.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/3/6. At 6 p.m. 21/3/6.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Rs. 86-12.
5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95-12.
5 per cent. Loan Due 1935, Rs. 95-14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933, Rs. 99-9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-8.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928, Rs. 105-3.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926, Rs. 100-10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927, Rs. 101-9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930, Rs. 103-12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104-6.
6 per cent.-Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 105.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Due 1935, Rs. 108-12.
4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75-8.
4 per cent. Municipal Due 1974, Rs. 76.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954 Rs. 101-12.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49, Rs. 108-8.
Tone of Market:—Weak, no buyers.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustan iNative Merchants Association).

Khadi.

Bombay, October 19.	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Textile	Per lb.	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	0	0
Jacob	,,	1	0	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	0	0
Elphinstone	,,	1	0	0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0	15	0
Jamshed	,,	0	15	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	3	9
Century	,,	1	3	9
Hindustan	,,	1	4	9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	5	0
Phoenix	,,	1	3	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	3	0
Kaliamardan	,,	1	4	0
Daud Sahib	,,	1	3	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5302.—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	4	3
Hindustan	Per lb.	1	4	3
David Mill	,,	1	3	9
Apollo	per lb.	1	3	9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	2	6
Long Cloth x Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	3	6
Swan Finlay	,,	1	3	6
Gold Mohur	,,	1	2	2
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	4	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	2	6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	2	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	2	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	2	6
Sundari Brand	,,	1	2	6
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.				
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	3	2
Century	,,	1	5	6
Dhooties 10 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	5	0
Century	,,	1	4	6
Jecob E. D.	,,	1	2	3
1386 Tata	,,	3	11	6
Check Grey Drill x lb. 5				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5	8	0
Jamshed	,,	5	8	0
Century	,,	5	8	0
Pearl Pebaney £5	,,	5	10	0
Hinduston No. 902.	,,	5	12	0
Bleached Check:				
Kesturchand Mill	,,	6	10	0
Bombay United	,,	6	6	0
Black Check.				
5800 Sholapur	,,	14	6	0
Textile Mill £3½	,,	5	6	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pebaney	,,	0	0	0
Hindustan	,,	10	2	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	0	0	0
Salita:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	2	6
Textile	,,	1	2	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	2	6
Stripped Sadia Yards 12.				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	0	0	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	15	0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	7	0
Great	,,	1	6	0
Phoenix	,,	1	6	0
Kohinoor	,,	1	6	0
Chadar Kori Calender.—				
Hindustan	Per Piece	1	3	6
David	,,	1	3	0

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Bombay, received the following cable from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

New York, dated 17th.

"Market steady on frost forecast."

Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0/2/0.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0/2/9.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Ready:—74/6.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 74/2/0. Lowest 74/0/0. At 6 p.m. 74/0/0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 73/13/0. Lowest 73/11/0. At 6 p.m. 73/11/0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Karta:—Opening 0/10/0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 1/2/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, October 19.	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	57	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	58	0	0
Brass, English	1½	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	2	58	0	0
German Brass¾ to 2,		57	8	0

COPPER.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
French Copper 3/4 to		62	6	0
Copper, German	¾	62	8	0
Copper, German	1	62	8	0
Copper, German	1¼	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	10	0
Copper American	1¾	62	10	0
Copper, Americans	2	62	10	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		74	0	0
Lead, Country		27	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		55	0	0
,, ,, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56	0	0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		62	8	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62	10	0
English Copper ¾ to 2		62	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, October 19.	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	12	0
Do.	No. 20½	0	13	3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	12	0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	9
David	No. 10½	0	11	6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	11	3
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0	11	6
Sattara	No. 12½	0	12	3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	10	3
Light-house	No. 6½	0	10	0
Japan	No. 40-1	1	4	3
Do.	No. 42-2	1	5	9
Do.	No. 20	0	15	0
Do.	No. 32	1	2	6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are today's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Oct. 19,—6-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rs. a. p.	Rail-Delivery.	Rs. a. p.
READY				
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80		55 0 0		8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80		55 0 0		8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla		56 0 0		8 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		10 14 0		11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		10 12 0		11 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		12 6 0		13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold		12 5 0		12 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin		11 13 0		12 4 0
Teeiseed, White 85-15		68 0 0		14 2 0
Teeiseed, Gajar 75-25		66 0 0		13 9 0
Teaiaee, Gajar 50-50		64 0 0		13 2 0
[illegible], Black		60 0 0		12 2 0
Poppyseed, White				13 0 0
Groundnuts		65 0 0		13 0 0
Mowraseed				10 0
Barley				6 2 0
Castorseed		54 0 0		10 15 0
Jira		12 0 0		
FORWARD		Rs. a. p.		
Wheat, May		8 3 6		
Linseed, May		12 9 9		

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AFFAIRS IN RUTLAM.

I.

"Pro Bono Publico" (Khandwa) informs that the people of Rutlam have been recently so much oppressed that they have been compelled to launch Satyagraha against forced labour, extortion and restrictions against even social and religious work, and that as a consequence Swami Gnyananand and Devi Kalavati have been imprisoned. Rutlam, adds the correspondent, which in 1901 had a population of 36,000 has now owing to misrule only 25,000 inhabitants.

II.

Mr. B. B. Nagarkar (Bombay) informs that Swami Gnyananand had been carrying on at Rutlam political agitation under the cloak of religion ever since 1921, had been compelled by the authorities to leave the State five times and that he and Shrimati Kalavati were imprisoned only after they both refused to obey official orders, the latter having also assaulted a constable.

A UNIVERSITY FOR GUJERAT.

Mr. Keshavprasad C. Desai (Bombay) says that conditions in Gujerat are as ripe for a separate University as they are admitted to be in Maharashtra by the Bombay University Reform Committee. As the Agricultural and Engineering Colleges at Poona are proposed to continue their affiliation to the Bombay University, the number of colleges in Gujerat that can be affiliated to a University at Ahmedabad are nearly as many as can be affiliated to the Maharashtra University. And in respect of finances, says the correspondent, Gujerat can much more easily find the necessary funds than Maharashtra.

TERMINUS FOR B. B. & C. I. RLY.

"A Traveller" (Ahmedabad) says that there is a persistent rumour that Victoria Terminus is to be made the terminus for long distance passengers travelling by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and that if the rumour turns out to be true, it will be a great hardship to a large majority of such passengers.

SOUTH INDIANS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. K. Balaraman (Matunga) requests the South Indian Conference to bestir itself and make some attempt to relieve unemployment and housing difficulties among the growing number of South Indians in Bombay.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

"Shubnum" (Bombay) complains that on the vacant Improvement Trust plot behind Taj Building, opposite Souter Road, vagrants commit all sorts of nuisance which seriously affects the health of the residents of the locality.

AN ANOMALY.

"A Muslim" (Karachi) says that a Christian lady ignorant of Urdu has been recently appointed Lady Supervisor of an Urdu girls' school at Karachi and that such anomalies should not be allowed.

SYED HASAN IMAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to some letters appearing in the columns of the "Statesman" over the signature of "Syed Hasan Imam." As the writer of these letters bears a name similar to mine, some confusion has been created, and I have been informed that considerable misapprehension has arisen on account of the similarity of names involving me in the authorship of the letters in question.

I am therefore constrained to write this letter with a view to clear any possible misunderstanding. I have no responsibility for those letters and the credit of their authorship belongs to some one other than myself.

For the last two months I had been away in Ceylon, and southern India, and consequently I had no knowledge of these publications until I came back to Patna a few days ago.

I may also point out that while the writer of these letters uses "ss" in writing "Hassan" I am content with only a single "s." His letters, besides, are dated and sent from Gaya which is not my place of residence.—Yours, etc.,

SYED HASAN IMAM.

Patna, October 16

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.,

The following resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 30th September were duly confirmed as special resolutions at the extraordinary general meeting of the Union Bank of India held on Monday:

That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,50,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each to Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 5 each and that such reduction—be effected by cancelling paid up capital to the extent of Rs. 2/8 per share upon each of the 7,98,000 shares which have been issued and are now outstanding and by extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital to the extent of Rs. 7/8/ per share on the said shares and by reducing the nominal amount of all shares in the Company's capital from Rs. 15 to Rs. 5 each."

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by substituting "Rs. 5,000" for Rs. 30,000" in Article 92."

MAHARASHTRA OPINION.

UNITED CONGRESS.

The "Lokamanya":—Now that the Congress has again become a predominantly political body after the Patna decisions, it was hoped that the Liberals and Independents would make efforts to join the Congress. But the leading article under the title "Congress and the Liberals" in the Liberal organ, the "Leader", seems to remove that hope so far as the Liberals are concerned. It is impossible, says the paper, for the Liberals to join the Congress as that body has given all its political power to the Swarajists. An impartial consideration of the question, however, will disclose the error of the "Leader". At present there are only two parties in the Congress, the Non-co-operators and the Swarajists; but as the former is opposed to Council entry, the work in the Councils is necessarily given to the Swarajists. If the Liberals had been in the Congress they too would have shared this work. Nor have the Swarajists obtained a permanent monopoly. Other political parties may any day join the Congress, and if they do so and assert themselves there is no reason why they should not share power with the Swarajists. Without even a majority they can influence the Swarajists and come to an understanding with them. It is only in this way that any compromise between the various parties can be effected. And it is also such a compromise that the Swarajists wish for. Towards the end of the article referred to above, the "Leader" calls upon its party not to waste any more time in talk about unity, but to consolidate the strength of the party with a view to winning the next General Elections. This appeal, which is merely an echo of a similar appeal made by the "Times of India", only confirms our suspicion that the Liberals have not the will to unite. It is a pity that the Liberals should miss one more opportunity to serve through united action the best interests of the country.

CONGRESS—A COMMON GROUND.

The "Maharashtra":—As Mahatma Gandhi has started a separate institution for Khaddar work, the political work of the Congress has devolved on the Swarajists as there is no other party in the Congress to undertake it. But the Swarajists do not at all regard this power as a monopoly. We think that the Congress should be the common ground where all parties can meet. We also earnestly appeal to all Congressmen to evolve a policy that would be acceptable to all parties. In the Legislative Assembly the Swarajists laid aside their individual opinions in the interest of unity and made constitutional demands acceptable to both Liberals and Independents. It is desirable and possible for these parties to join the Congress and win its support for the demands. It is in the best interests of the country that all parties should meet under the Congress-fold though each may retain its individuality and separate organisation. The rule about compulsory wearing of Khaddar may seem to stand in the way. But it is quite a trivial matter compared with the great duty before us. Besides, if the Liberals and Independents enter the Congress they can immediately remove the rule.

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Many thanks for your very kind card No. 30,396.

Your specific was used by me for 8 months in 1917 and practically effected a complete cure. Age—28. The case was, I may say, one of incipient consumption.

Kindly send me the paper in question and oblige. I should like to have a copy of it in English, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Canarese language.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble and thanking you once again for all your kindness. With kindest regards.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
Prof. RAMANA SARASWATI.
M.A., F.R.R.A., W.S.I., etc, etc;
Honorary Principal,
Saraswati Pertn.
Harihapur;
(MYSORE STATE.)

2-3-1919.

Note.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.
(6)

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The western depression has nearly filled up after causing almost general rain in Central India East, with a few falls in the United Provinces, the East Punjab, Kashmir and on the Frontier.

Conditions over the Bay are normal and rainfall has been nearly general in Tenasserim and local in Bengal with a few falls in Assam, Burma and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts are: Mergui three-quarters inch; Minbu and Dinajpur one; Nowgong a half; Madura three-quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease in Central and North-West India.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Summary of observations during 24 hours, ending at 8 A m, of 19th Oct 1925

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr at 8 a.m.	inches.	29 968
Above normal		086
Temperature of Air at 8 a. m.		81.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer at 8 a.m.		77.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	—	83%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	—	1 "
Maximum temperature of Air		89.7 "
Above normal		1.2
Minimum temperature of Air	—	79.5 "
Above normal	—	2.4
Direction of Wind at 8 a. m.		E.
Movement of Wind during 24 hours		152 miles.
Fall of Rain	—	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	—	0.19 "
Do. do year..	—	50.45 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft
	Oct					Oct.			
Tu.	20	0	34	29	0	20	6	22	17 7
		13	32	27	8		18	28	15 1
W.	21	1	14	28	9	21	7	1	18 3
		13	7	27	3		19	4	15 4
Th.	22	1	56	28	5	22	7	43	19 1
		13	47	26	5		19	44	16 0
Fr.	23	2	36	26	8	23	8	19	18 5
		22	11	26	6		15	55	17 7
Sat.	24	11	14	28	4	24	9	10	16 7
		23	39	27	9		21	32	16 8
Sav.	25	3	34	28	9	25	13	23	16 3
		15	14	28	8				15 3
M.	26	6	22	26	4	26	13	12	19 6
		18	45	24	7				

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Nadkarni Cup Football.—(Semi-Final).—Colaba United vs. Matunga Hindus, Cooperage, 5-20 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 24.

The s. s. Rawalpindi with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Australia per s. s. Osterley Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 20th inst.

UPANISHAD CLASS.—Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar Road, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse on the Upanishads at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi at 7-30 a.m. tomorrow (Wednesday).

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 2nd Bn., West Yorkshire Regiment, ("The Prince of Wales's Own") will play music at the Esplanade Bandstand today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. PATEL.—The Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party has decided to entertain the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel on his being elected as the President of the Legislative Assembly. Several other institutions will join the function. The date, time and place of the entertainment will be announced shortly.

STEAMER'S MOVEMENT.—The outward P and O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with Mails from London of 15th inst. left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 17th inst.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Toyooka Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th inst and is due to arrive here on Tuesday morning the 20th at 6 a.m.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from London of 8th inst. left Aden at 3-30 p.m. on the 18th inst. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 23rd inst.

JURY'S VERDICT ON DONGRI TRAGEDY.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Monday touching the death of Fatmabai (24) who was stabbed by her husband Kassam Jamal at about 11-45 p.m. on the 8th instant under circumstances already reported in these columns. The deceased and the suspect Kassam lived in a chawl at Bhisty Mohalla, Dongri, and on the night in question they had a quarrel. Kassam in a fit of temper stabbed his wife with a penknife in her abdomen and she died on the spot. He then attempted to commit suicide, but some neighbours arrived on the scene in the meantime and prevented him from taking his own life. Kassam was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by a stab wound inflicted by the suspect Kassam Jamal under such circumstances that his act amounted to murder.

BOY'S FATAL FALL FROM TREE.

Shanker Kondiba (10), a Hindu boy, residing at Wadala, climbed a tamarind tree on Sunday afternoon and went on the top. He was at the height of about 40 feet when his foot slipped and he fell down. He died on the spot.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CONVICTED OF RASH DRIVING.

Manekji Pestonji was charged before Mr H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate with rash and negligent driving and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 45.

Mr. H. B. Spencer prosecuted while Mr. B. H. Daruwalla, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that at about 7-30 in the morning on the 15th instant Ahmed Jiva was driving a victoria along Forbes Street. The accused who was driving a motor car from the opposite direction, immediately came on the right side of the road and bumped against the victoria. Seeing the accused giving a signal that he was coming to the right side, the complainant warned him not to do so and stuck to his proper side. But for the pluck of the victoria driver, the horse would have been either killed or injured.

The accused pleaded not guilty and submitted that it was the victoria driver who was on the wrong side of the road, and if the accused had not swerved to the right, the horse would have been killed. In fact it was for avoiding an accident that the accused had to go to the wrong side of the road. If at all it was an error of judgment on the part of the accused to have turned to the right.

The Magistrate on evidence found the accused guilty and sentenced him as above.

ANOTHER RASH DRIVING CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Makan Shiva, a motor lorry driver was convicted of rash and negligent driving and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 70.

The prosecution story was that on the 15th instant, the complainant Mahomed Hashan was driving a victoria along Hornby Road from the Crawford Market at about 6 p.m. when the victoria neared the Bori Bunder taxi stand, he saw the accused who was driving his lorry from the opposite direction, taking a turn round a tram post. In doing so the accused dashed his lorry against the horse. The horse fell down and sustained severe injuries. The complainant alleged that the accused did not give any warning before turning.

The accused stated that when he came near the taxi stand he took a turn round a tram post and while doing so he did give a warning.

The Magistrate held the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 70 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

In the share market jute market ruled easier on a quiet gunny market. Clives and Howrahs registered a drop but the higher priced shares showed less inclinations to fall away in price. At the close a large parcel of Howrahs changed hands at Rs. 37. Coals were unchanged. Prices in teas were well maintained with a fair demand. Rubbers remained firm. In miscellaneous there was nothing of interest to report. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—6 per cent. bonds 1939 103/10, do 1932 105/4.

Jutes:—Alliance 498, Anckland 245/8, Barnagore 159, Birla 8, Budge Budge 410, Chevion 216/8, Clive 36/8, Craig 5, Dalhousie 370, Delta 442/8, Empire 47, Fort Gloster 869, Fort William 344, Howrah 37/4, Kamarhatty 525, Kankinarrah 427/8, Lawrence 598, Lansdowne 265, do pref 110, Lothian 325, National 26/4, Northbrook 51, Presidency 7/4, Reliance 61/4, Standard 100.

Coals:—Coal Bengal 500, Burrakur 22/12, Govindpur 3, Huntodih 2/12, Marine A 10/4, Marine B 10/4, Raneegunge 37/4, Samla and Kendra 8/2, Sutikdih 3/10, Standard 51.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation pref. 10, Marshall and Co. 2/12, B. I. Corporation ord. 4/5, do pref 105, Burma Corporation 12.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 31/12, Gohour 9/11, Juthibari 17/8, Killing Valley 35, Sapoi 22/4, Sonai River 35/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-seconds pence to three sixteenths pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three sixteenths to seven thirty-seconds pence.—A.P.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.

November	11.10	unchanged.
December	11.19	+.3
January	11.18	+.2
March	11.21	unchanged.
May	12.28	+.2
October	11.01	+.1

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.

November	20.65	—.24
January	19.70	—.20

COMPANY DIRECTORS, MERCHANTS, AND STUDENTS OF COMMERCE AND LAW

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Four best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India.

Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B. Com. students all over India.

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2. MERCANTILE LAW (1926): 4th Edition (in press). It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9.
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FRANCE'S POLICY.

FRENCH PREMIER ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Nice.—At a banquet at the conclusion of the Radical Congress, M. Painleve promised that he and M. Herriot would discuss the most efficacious means of dealing with formidable difficulties confronting the country. He pointed to the Locarno conference as evidence of Cartel's policy of international peace and added that all danger in Morocco was now past. France desired neither conquest nor oppression but was only looking for peace.—Reuter.

MAJOR-GENERAL LOUIS TUCKER DEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The death has occurred of Major-General Louis Tucker.—Reuter's Special.

[Major-General Louis Henry Tucker was born in 1843. He entered the Bengal Army in 1860. He was made Major-General in 1899 and served the N. W. Frontier of India Campaign in 1863, the Afghan War (1878-80). He was Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Oct. 16.—A message from Port Said says that the steamer "Dramatist" has left for London.—Reuter's Special.

Another message from Port Said says that the steamer "Phemius" has arrived at Suez towing the "Ladmedon."—Reuter's Special.

A drama, resembling an American film, was enacted in Fleet Street at 1-30 this morning, when a motor van, loaded with copies of the "Daily Herald" was held up by four men armed with revolvers who ordered the driver, a cripple to dismount, drove off in the van at a furious pace and crashed into the St. Clement Danes church in the Strand in avoiding a collision with a taxi-cab. The bandits jumped out and escaped.—Reuter's Special.

London, Oct. 16.—The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers has awarded the Telford Gold Medal and Indian Premium to Mr. S. A. Bunting of Bombay, in respect of a selected engineering paper published without discussion.—Reuter.

London, Oct 16.—The Maharajah of Jind has embarked at Naples on the Aquileia for Bombay.

Shanghai, Oct. 18.—Marchesse Di Pinedo has arrived here from Kagoshima.—Reuter.

London, Oct. 17.—The "Industrial Daily News" learns that the whole of the orders for plant and machinery for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway main line electrification programme will be placed in England, and it is estimated that it will involve £5,000,000.—Reuter.

The Maharajah of Patiala left Victoria Station this morning for the Continent *en route* to India. He was bid farewell by a crowd of friends including representatives of charitable institutions which the Maharajah visited and helped during his stay in London.—Reuter.

The three Yorkshire County Cricketers Leyland, Waddington and Robinson have accepted engagements to coach for the Maharajah of Patiala.—Reuter's Special.

Of 36 candidates selected for the appointment in the Indian Civil Service at the open competitive examination held in London last August 21 come from the United Kingdom and 15 are Indians.—Reuter.

By a decision of the local council, Holyhead will henceforth be renamed Caergybi, meaning the port of Gybi who was a fourth century saint.—Reuter.

London, Oct. 16:—The Council of the Institution, Civil Engineers has awarded the Telford Gold Medal and Indian Premium to Mr. S. A. Bunting of Bombay, in respect of a selected engineering paper published without discussion.—Reuter.

Authorities of British Empire Exhibition have decided to place its affairs in the hands of liquidators.—Reuter.

British philatelists who have secured the bulk of the awards at the International Exhibition at Paris may be becoming impatient at the delay in delivery of prizes which in form of forty gold and silver medals are reposing in the customs office at Newhaven until the value of their silk ribbons can be correctly assessed. The prizewinners declare their willingness to provide the duty which aggregates to only a few shillings but the demands of accuracy must be met.—Reuter.

The death of John Young Buchanan, the famous Scotch Geographer is announced.—Reuter.

LOKMANYA STATUE.

A meeting of the Lokmanya Memorial Committee was held recently when the following members were co-opted: Mrs. Ayantikabai Gokhale, Messrs. Baptista, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Gulabchand Devchand, B. F. Bharucha, K. F. Nariman, D. D. Sathye, N. D. Savarkar, M. B. Velkar and H. P. Mody. It was also decided to request Government to grant permission to utilise the grounds at Chowpathy sands where the Lokmanya was cremated for the purpose of erecting his statue. A Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Baptista, Jayakar, B. G. Kher, S. L. Silam and J. B. Patel was appointed to draft the representation to the Government and to interview the authorities concerned whenever necessary. It was also decided to move the Municipal Corporation in the matter.

"SWADESH"

The "Swadesh" is one of the few papers published from Bombay which caters for the enterprising Cutchi population of the city, in addition to attending to the problems of local self-Government. Its Diwali number contains some valuable contributions discussing the problems closely affecting the State of Cutch. Some of these articles are illustrated. The visit of Mahatmaji has brought Cutch into particular prominence at this time and the Diwali number of "Swadesh" will enable the reader to follow Mahatmaji's tour in Cutch with interest and profit.

MILL STRIKE.

NO IMPROVEMENT.

HOPE OF MILL OWNERS' GENEROUS GESTURE.

The mill strike situation was expected to take an interesting turn after the Divali holidays, and these being over, all eyes are riveted on the mill-owners to extend a generous gesture. So far the mill-owners do not seem to be in the mood of offering to work on the reduced scale of wages and they are expecting the mill-owners to come to some understanding with them in regard to that question. Those who are still left in Bombay are anxious to go to their villages, and with that view they are demanding their wages from their employers. A few operatives collected near the Phoenix Mill at Parbhadevi Road on Monday morning and demanded wages for September from the manager called them some other time as he had not consulted the mill-agents. The Bombay Government having failed to improve the situation, the operatives are now counting on the efforts of the mill-owners to bring about a settlement, otherwise the strike would prolong indefinitely.

SERENADERS.

DELIGHT AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Except in one item where the "Serenaders" bored Bombay play-goers, with "Show me the way to go home", the appearance of the new Company was on Saturday night a unique success. The boring part came because both "Our Cabaret" and the "Piccadilly Revels" had sung us to sleep with the same ditty. On the whole, the show of the "Serenaders" is as full of fun as the egg is full of meat. There are no flagging points, and the whole company was tremendously at work to the delight of the house.

The "Presents" was an item of mean cleverness, startling the ladies with missiles awful to behold, and easy to endure. There, the chief comedian, in his circus-style, caused the greatest alarm with a red rubber-brick flung at the stalls. It looked dangerous, but proved harmless.

The Huxham trio form a clever lot. The show engages sympathy by the parity of yellow-black costume and the yellow-black back-ground. "Sicily, my home" brought much mewing response from the audience in spite of the jar of the orchestra. "Where is my umbrella?" was a boozing delight, with Harry Leeds in gay form, but what Bombay wants in October is music, not inebriate poses. Harry Leeds came out easy with honours in "The Raw Recruit," a glimpse of the barrack is stage-land; but it is a huge wose.

Harry Leeds, Trixie Le Mar, Hugh Huxham and Edith Huxham are the trump-cards, Hugh working in unwearied succession from scene to cene. Ina and Lena deserve honourable mention and the whole lot gave intelligent entertainment in the "Songs one should *not* sing." We are pleased with, the Australians troupe, especially the peaches coming from the orchards of the Pacific.

The house was crowded, and those who had a glimpse of the first night are sure to be there on Wednesday, the change-of-programme-day. Hugh Huxham ought to hold up his head, proud of his pre-Winter surprise for critical Bombay.

PATHE.

The new film at the Royal Opera House which opened yesterday for a week's showing is "Tiger Rose," the Warner Brothers screen version of David Belasco's famous play of the same name. Starring in this picture is Lenore Ulric, the Belasco star who made such a tremendous hit portraying the title role of this play on the legitimate stage. Miss Ulric once more outdid herself in her latest attainment, creating a sensation in the film version of her play.

Her acting in "Tiger Rose" is of that intangible quality so hard to define, but that very factor is responsible for her remarkable rise to fame, from a modest beginning to the coveted rank in the theatrical world—that of a Belasco star.

Lenore Ulric immortalizes this play and the character of the wild cat child of the Canadian woods, inheriting an instinctive hatred for all things religious, in her impersonation of "Tiger Rose." The character permits this talented actress to run the entire gamut of human emotions from the fearless child of the woods on into the woman's sphere of romance and love where her heart is frayed and beaten by circumstances beyond her control.

Much credit should be given to everyone connected with this production because it could never have become the outstanding success it is without the earnest work of all concerned.

PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

RESOLUTIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

It is a striking testimony to the increasing interest which non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council take in Indian Art as well as to the intrinsic merits of the scheme for the encouragement of Indian art prepared by the Prize of Delhi Committee that no less than three members, Messrs. Bhopatkar, D. P. Desai and Gunjal, will move in the Bombay Legislative Council which meets at Poona on Wednesday an identical resolution demanding that due steps be taken to put into execution the suggestions outlined in the Prize of Delhi Scheme.

RISK OF CUTTING NOTES.

CHANGE IN CURRENCY NOTES.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

An important change in the currency notes (refund) rules is contemplated with a view to discourage the cutting of notes. The proposed amendment is published and will come into force before 1st April, 1927. Any objections made before 31st March, will be taken into consideration. This course has been proved by a repeated experience of the Currency Department to lend itself to a commission of fraud. Moreover the examination of such divided notes entails an extra cost in maintaining an establishment and with the expansion of note circulation, this practice is proving distinct impediment to the smooth administration of the currency note system. Any change must however be considerate and cautious and the amendment is framed on conservative lines and aims at making it easier for the public to obtain small change on a half note but to make it more difficult for them to obtain a note of value on a half note. It will therefore raise the risk of cutting notes.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Under the auspices of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board, a public meeting will be held at Mandvi Kharakwadi Jain Mahajan to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when speeches will be made on the question of "The ensuing municipal elections and Mandvi." Among the speakers will be Messrs. Miamohammad Chotani, Yusseinbhoy Hajiani, Jan Mohammad Lallji, Velji Lukhan Kanji Karamshi walla, B. N. Mehish H. Belgaumi, Master, Shivdas Chapsi, Pannachand Shah, Mr. Virchand Kanji and Mr. Vas M. Mehta will preside.

ENROLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board have appointed volunteers for the purpose of enrolling municipal voters. They have been supplied with copies of the municipal supplied voters' rolls and printed forms of applications to be filled in by the intending voters. The volunteers will go from house to house. Those from shop to shop in a parsi locality and to induce people to claim their votes in the city vote. The public is earnestly requested to avail themselves of this opportunity to help the volunteers in their work and taking. The rent-bills for Ap- or any other proof of bonafide tenancy should be supplied to the volunteers, otherwise the municipality will not be bound to enter the names of the applicants in the electoral roll.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Justice Sir William Greaves of Calcutta High Court and Lady Greaves have had been to Ootacamund left for Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Justice E. H. Vitale of the Madras High Court who had been on leave returned from England with Mrs. Wallace.

Darjeeling, Oct. 17.—His Excellency Governor and Lady Lytton leave the 18th for Gangtok on tour in the Sikkim. They will return to Calcutta in November.—A. P.

Mr. C. S. C. Harrison lunched with Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday. The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lloyd and O. L. Paget left Kirkee for Poona on the evening of Saturday.

Mahatmaji left Lucknow on Sunday morning for Bombay and Cutch. Maulana Shaukatali was to have left Lucknow for Shahjahanpur on Sunday afternoon and Maulana Mahomed Ali for Lucknow.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 19th October, 1925

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	20.84	21.04 +20	Not Received	
LIVERPOOL	11.16	11.16 unchanged	11.16	unchan

Sewri Market Closing Rate: 411-0-0 Khandi Market Closing Rate: Rs 411-0

ATHLETICS IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

On Saturday the final day of the annual sports meeting organised by the Bombay Gymkhana provided some close finishes. Although the club events were not of the usual standard, some good timings were recorded in the Open events. After a very keen struggle for the Young Challenge Cup for the individual championship, the holder, L. H. Bennett, was just beaten by L. C. Payne.

The detailed results were:—

120 YARDS HURDLES (CLUB).

1. L. H. Bennett.
2. W. S. Reid.
3. A. Smith.

Time 26 secs.

100 YARDS OPEN.

1. M. Pinto.
2. R. A. Sneddon.
3. P. A. D'Avoine.

Time 10 1-5 secs.

TUG-OF-WAR.

Rugby Team beat Soccer Team in two straight pulls.

1 MILE RELAY RACE (OPEN).

1. The "Diehards."

Team: R. A. Sneddon, Sergt. Baker, A. Soares and L. M. D'Avoine.

2. 9th Heavy Battery R. A.
3. B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Time 4 mins. 1 1-5 secs.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE (CLUB).

1. C. H. Hardcastle.
2. L. C. Payne.
3. L. H. Bennett.

Time 11 secs.

440 YARDS FLAT RACE (OPEN).

1. P. A. D'Avoine.
2. M. Pinto.
3. P. A. Townsley.

Time 54 2-5 secs.

220 YARDS HANDICAP (CLUB).

1. L. C. Payne.
2. C. H. Hardcastle.
3. L. H. Bennett.

Time 25 secs.

1 MILE FLAT RACE (OPEN).

1. Sergt. Baker.
2. M. R. Mowji.
3. S. E. Engineer.

Time 5 mins. 3 1-5 secs.

440 YARDS HANDICAP (CLUB).

1. L. C. Payne.
2. A. G. Cameron.
3. F. W. Smith.

Time 56 2-5 secs.

LONG JUMP (CLUB).

1. A. M. De Pitt (15ft. 11in.)
2. L. H. Bennett (15ft. 8in.)
3. G. R. Monkhouse (15ft. 3in.)

PUTTING THE SHOT (CLUB).

1. C. G. Scott. (29ft.)
2. G. S. Broadbent (27ft. 10in.)
3. L. H. Bennett (26ft. 5in.)

Mr. W. H. Cummings acted as starter and the duties of Time-keeper were performed by Messrs. C. C. Lowis, J. L. Hamilton and M. Fox.

The prizes were presented by Lady Froom, amongst other things Capt. Flanders receiving the Stewart Cup for the final meeting of the Mud Sports. The highest aggregate cups for the weekly meetings were won by Mr. Hele and Mrs. Flanders. The success of the Sports is due to the Honorary Secretaries J. L. Hamilton and O. Turton who both worked hard for the success of the meeting.

NADKARNI CUP TOURNAMENT

HYDERABAD'S EASY WIN.

In the first semi-final of the Nadkarni Cup Tournament for Indian teams the Zamer Club Hyderabad did not have the exert themselves to defeat the Friends' Union. The match was of an exceedingly one-sided nature with the visitors' having things all their own way. They filed up a score of nine goals which is most unusual in a semi-final. Six of these were scored before the interval Azad and Mahboob Shrief topped the scores with a trio each, Yosuf coming next with two, and Zamur Abedeen scoring a single.

The teams were:—

Zamer Club, Hyderabad:—Khader Khan; Abdul Khudus and S. Jamil Ahmed; Habib Mohamad Khan Mahtab Khan; Mahboob Khan; Abdul Majib, Yosuf, Azad Shrief, Maboob Shrief and Zamul Abedeen.

Friends' Union:—Laxman; Kalu and Lava; Tukaram, Peter and Dagroo; Nana, Ramji, Winder, Massoo and Ramchander.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Owing to the derailment of four wheels of the engine from the loop line while shunting and consequent dislocation of traffic at Penneri 23 miles from Madras, the Calcutta Mail which left Madras on Friday night was held at Minjur station seventeen miles from Madras for nearly five hours.—A.P.

Rangoon, Oct. 19th.—At a representative meeting of the Rangoon branch of the Indian Telegraph Association held yesterday resolutions were unanimously passed appealing to the Government of India to suspend all schemes touching (1) conversion of departmental offices into postal and telegraphs combined (2) "arbitrary" increase in the outturn from 42,000 to 45,000 words per operator and (3) the expansion of the station service beyond the limit of forty per cent and requesting the appointment of a committee of enquiry on which the Association should be fully represented.—A. P.

Simla, Oct. 17.—Cordial messages were exchanged between His Excellency the Viceroy and the King of the Belgians on the occasion of their Belgian Majesties' departure from India after five weeks' visit.—A. P.

Allahabad, Oct. 18.—The First number of the Trade, Industrial and Economic Supplement to the "Pioneer" has been published today. The paper will appear monthly.—A. P.

The Governor-General has notified proroguing the session of the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

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PUBLIC AUCTION SALE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the right of levying the royalty at the rate of Rs. 3 per khandi on the myrabolan produced in the above ghat 4 Talukas of the Bhor State, will be sold by a Public Auction, at Poona Bungalow No. 2 E, Mangaldas Road on MONDAY, the 26th October, 1925, in the presence of Shrimant Chief Saheb of Bhor. Conditions of sale will be seen in the Huzur Mulki Office at Bhor any time or at the place of the auction on the appointed date.

G. V. DHAYAGUDE,
State Karbhari, Bhor.
Bhor, 18th October, 1925.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1925.

SHORT MEMORIES.

While the whole country has hitherto expressed only one kind of opinion with regard to the Currency Commission, three elder members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have been trying to persuade themselves and the country to the contrary. It is obvious that they are doing this to oblige Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas because all the three have sung his praises and have made his presence on the Commission the ground for a forlorn, but new-born, hope that everything is safe. We regret that the friends of Sir Purshottamdas have been prompted to rush into print to divert the mind of the public from real issues with regard to this Commission into dwelling on the past services or otherwise of the Chamber's representative on the Assembly and Bombay's representative on this Commission. We do not think an occasion has arisen for an estimate of the public life of Sir Purshottamdas to be made. When that occasion arises we have no doubt his achievements will be suitably summed up such as they are or might have been. In the meanwhile what the public are very much concerned with is the attitude, which the country should adopt towards a Commission which was condemned throughout the country practically and finally. Nothing happened since to justify a change in the attitude, which resulted in the bold and statesmanlike motion of adjournment moved by the esteemed leader of the Independent party and representative of Bombay city, Mr. Jinnah. As we said before, so far as some of the elder members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber are concerned, the phenomenon is one of slave mentality. The capacity of a man to think for himself grants him the characteristic of a free-born. The temporiser tries to give loyalty to two things, which are for the time being real with him, viz., the behests of his overlord and the diction of his own intelligence. In doing this, he invariably fumbles and fuddles. In this position his only solace is that there are other slaves who are still worse. We regret that we have to use these terms with regard to some people in Bombay, but we find a psychological phenomenon not at all dissimilar. So far as the Indian Merchants Chamber is concerned, we shall leave our readers to judge for themselves by reading the extract (which we publish elsewhere) which express the attitude which the Chamber has taken hitherto on this issue and contrasting it with the weak-kneed and untenable views now expressed by two or three obviously anxious to pull the chestnut out of the fire for Sir Shottamdas. How long must this country sacrifice principles to personalities, individual whims to selfish opportunism?

We are assured that the Indian case will go by default and that the Government do not yield to Indian public views in this subject, the entire work of the Commission to be carried on as if nothing occurred. Mr. Sethna is extremely doubtful that the magic of Sir Purshottamdas's presence, —which, it must be admitted, has been the Assembly, there all the time when the Chamber and the country have been condemning the Commission to secure conversion now! To our mind this is analogous to the hope entertained by the Bolshevik England, they could engineer a ministerial revolution there. Mr. Naranji goes one better and says that every one, who condemns the personnel of the Commission as nothing from the findings of the Commission, is an agitator fresh from his failure in the political field. Mr. Lalji, we fear, is still to learn the elements of constitutional fight. It is the unquestioned privilege of every democratic parliament to pass a vote of non-confidence in any particular part of the executive Government's work. In the event of the entire administration such a vote would bring the fall of the Government for the time being. Under an irresponsible Government, as in India, such a pause ought to make the executive try and reconsider their decision and this is at all events to public opinion. Where should done, dictates of self-respect responsible demand that the protest continued, and since the ministry for carrying on the administration is not with the people and since Government have hitherto taken decisions on currency and other issues they have liked without any reference to Indian opinion, to suggest turning to the path of registering a further protest is not to suggest non-co-operation, but to extend a hand of co-operation which the Government are declining to grasp. The public of Bombay must see the helplessness of the outcry, which seeks to chastise legitimate constitutional principles as agitation and sedition. Such comments from the Anglo-Indian press can be understood, but they come with cross inconsistency from men who were pledged to definite action regarding this Commission and who have not yet a single word of public explanation withdrawn from such action. After having cried themselves hoarse that a Commission, which has not an Indian chairman and an Indian majority, will command neither confidence nor co-operation, these men talk of flooding the Commission with evidence and Mr. Jinnah sees in the unsatisfactory character of the Commission a stronger reason why all the evidence should be put forward. The Chamber have never expected anything out of this Commission, long before the announcement by His Excellency the Viceroy in January last, they instructed their representatives to introduce two bills in the Assembly for immediate action. They repeated in a representation on May 21 this year asking the Government to take immediate action without waiting for the appointment of an enquiry by the Currency Commission. Mr. Lalji Naranji, in an interview to the "Times of India" in May, 1925, endorsed these views and declared that immediate action was called for. Mr. Pherozе Sethna in the annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on 2nd May 1925 said:—

"Again the persistent fight put up by Bombay Commerce and notably by this Chamber's representative, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, in the Indian Legislative Assembly against the financial policy pursued by the Government of India has, unfortunately, borne no fruits as yet, thanks, if I may say so, to the obstinacy on the part of the Government of India. Even the small courtesy of setting apart a day, even half a day for the discussion of the two important bills introduced by Sir Purshottamdas and approved by your Committee was denied."

It becomes difficult for the public of Bombay in the face of this to try and dance now to the new tune called by the officials, to which these men seem to be dancing albeit unconsciously. As for the services of Sir Purshottamdas to be rendered hereafter, we do not wish to put a lower valuation than any of his friends, but we must remark that he had a clear chance, which he has definitely missed. The bills were there and India's case, such as it was, should have been fought on the floor of the Assembly. What these stalwarts, who are seeking to domineer Bombay's public life are now after is that the Commission should sit; India's case must be presented once again and the minority report of Sir Purshottamdas should bring him kudos! The Government may not bring legislation on the recommendations of the minority, as they have never done so in the past, and the task of framing new legislation would again fall on the same champion and India must stand in the meanwhile waiting until he is ready for the fray more or less on the lines which were embodied in his bills. This is like trying to reach the Taj Mahal Hotel from Flora Fountain, not direct, but *via* Byculla Bridge and Bel'asis Road!

We repeat that nothing whatsoever has occurred to change a single note in the condemnation, which was voiced in the Assembly,—a condemnation in which the lead was taken by Mr. Jinnah, but the popular lobby contained such divergent elements as Pundit Motilal Nehru and Sir Sivaswami Iyer. There is a greater reason to-day to persist in the protest, because certain assurances, which Sir Basil Blackett gave in the hope either of getting the adjournment motion withdrawn, or of preventing some of the Liberals and Independents from throwing in their weight with the popular side, have not been carried out. Nor have we seen materialised the threat that the condemnation of the Assembly would induce not only the Indian members, but even the English members, to resign as it was made evident that they were unwelcome. The only inference, therefore, for the public of Bombay is that Sir Purshottamdas appears to have gallantly undertaken to see this Commission through as far as Bombay is concerned. If this is so, we fear he has undertaken an impossible task. The public of Bombay have suffered long and patiently, in the matter of depression of trade, breakdown of industry, unemployment and hunger of the working classes. If Providence has willed that they should go on suffering still more while some people continue to co-operate in official moves and pretend they are rendering great service, they will go on suffering. But very few will consent to take up an inconsistent and an undignified position with regard to this Commission now. The experience of previous Commissions has not been particularly favourable. The recommendations of the Tariff Commission about the Excise Duty, the recommendations of the Marine Committee, of the Stores Purchase Committee and many recommendations of even the much-vaunted Acworth Committee have not yet been carried out. The Government act as they wish and even whittle down the clear recommendations of the Tariff Board, which asked for Rs. 90 lakhs to be given to the Tata Iron and Steel Co., to Rs. 60 lakhs. While there is an executive Government, confident in its own power and bound to carry out the programme fixed in London over its head, Indian efforts should be only directed into channels, which without reference to results can at least safeguard their self-esteem and their pride as consistent with the public cherishing hopes of securing responsible government. Compromise is undoubtedly a constant phenomenon in public life, but compromise does not mean that the public should do on all occasions what the Government want them to do. Even the idea of responsible co-operation must involve some response, and on the issue of the Currency Commission the Government have remained deaf and blind, confident that through pressure on some influential individuals in Bombay they will crush, under the official steam-roller, such consistent opposition as there is to their arbitrary actions and to the progress of a Royal Commission that most people now wish had never been appointed.

THE LOCARNO CONFERENCE.

Amidst the general rejoicings and mutual felicitations of Locarno, the real value of the recent Conference is a little difficult to estimate. It is useful to recall that the proposal for a Security Pact was originally made by the German Government in a note on February 9th soon after Mr. Chamberlain succeeded in annihilating the Geneva Protocol without offering any tangible alternative. After unconscionable procrastination the British and French Governments sent their replies to which Germany replied promptly and persuasively in July. It was apparent then that negotiations should take the place of an exchange of notes if any good was to accrue from the Pact proposals and a Conference was convened. Though at first the idea was to conclude a Western Pact at the meeting as had been suggested by Germany, the insistence of the Czechs and the Poles supported of course by their patron France resulted in a simultaneous negotiation of an Eastern Security Pact. This complicated the problem because the succession states refused to consider Germany's offer for the peaceful arbitrament of German-Polish and German-Czech frontiers as settled by the treaty of Versailles. Mr. Chamberlain ever amenable to French influence yielded and the problem of security was jeopardised by enlarging its scope and effect.

In judging the achievement of the Conference therefore, it is essential to distinguish between these two aspects of the problem of European security. But before we deal with the agreement, let us make it clear that the Locarno Conference has taken the European nations away from the League of Nations. In the first place, by formulating four distinct arbitration treaties, the Conference is encouraging partial agreements which conduce to the division of Powers into groups in contrast to President Wilson's principle that there should be no partial agreements between members of the League. The existing alliances between a number of states have already proved very injurious to the prestige and the efficiency of the League. It is no mere mutual treaty of non-aggression and arbitration for it will involve other members of the League, like England, in a Franco-German or France in a German-Czech or Russo-Polish war. But the fact that European Powers seek to conclude partial pacts without relying on the Covenant of the League to protect their rights is as much a reflection on the moral authority of the League as on their own faith in the ideals of international arbitration. The Locarno agreement is a proof of the revival of the old European system of force and competition and balance of power. Another way in which the Conference has violated the spirit of the League is by making the Treaty of Versailles, rather than the League Covenant, the international law of Europe. Dr. Benes, the Czecho-Slovakian Premier and one of the ablest European statesman truly observed that "the Versailles Treaty becomes a workable living pact." Those who objected to the Geneva Protocol on the ground that it stereotyped the Treaties should not forget that the Locarno agreement also stabilises Germany's frontiers. On her Western frontier she solemnly renounces, as even a chauvinistic French paper has admitted, all thoughts of recovering Alsace-Lorraine. This is an immense concession for it means that a dispute which has lasted for a thousand years is to be closed by the spontaneous and generous acceptance of the treaty settlement by Germany. On her Eastern boundary, Germany has agreed to conclude a general treaty of arbitration with Poland and Czecho-Slovakia; though in the absence of details it is not clear whether the treaty includes her right to seek modifications of her Eastern frontier by peaceful means such as the League machinery or a mutual pact for respecting the sanctity of the frontier. The German delegates, in fact, have made a bold renunciation for the sake of peace and the liberation of the Rhineland at the risk of incurring the wrath of the Nationalist supporters and a defeat in the Reichstag: they have guaranteed Germany's present Western frontiers and pledged not to resort to arms to rectify her Eastern frontiers. But this gesture has not had an adequate response. It is amusing to see Lord Robert Cecil, once a commanding figure in the League circles, commending on the novelty of England being in the position of the guarantor of the observance of the Locarno agreement. That bears out M. Chicherin's complaint sometime back that "England's aim in the Pact campaign was to obtain the position of arbiter on the continent". How the Bolshevik and the Tory agree—even in phraseology! But it is impudent and preposterous that Britain, whose present Government has repeatedly objected to the principle of universal arbitration for its own part as evinced by Mr. Chamberlain's rejection of the Protocol, should undertake by the Locarno agreement to enforce this principle on others for preserving the Versailles settlement intact and making the Rhine a British frontier. The Conference, it will be remembered, very nearly reached a deadlock and would have been broken up on the issue of Article 16 of the League Covenant which was urged by the German delegation as an insuperable obstacle to joining the League. It was M. Briand who unlike M. Herriot made Germany's membership of the League as a condition to the conclusion of the Pact. It was a clever move. In Germany, the League has been regarded as a tool of the Entente and a product of the Carthaginian Peace whose basis was her sole war-guilt. Yet the German delegation without claiming the permanent membership of the Council which is Germany's right as a Great Power merely argued that by joining the League she would bind herself to allow foreign armies and airships to cross her territory in a League war in accordance with Article 16 of the Covenant. The hesitation to accept the obligation was not inexplicable since she was disarmed while her neighbours were armed to the teeth. There is no doubt that sanctions under the League are likely to be determined by the old motives which have made wars in the past. Indeed, the Locarno agreement specifically excludes "wars in self-defence" from the arbitration treaty between France, Belgium and Germany thus reducing the pact to a farce. Has there ever been a war in which any side has agreed that it fighting for offensive purposes? All wars are wars of self-defence of both the sides. There is no satisfactory objective test of aggression, the opposite of self-defence, save a refusal to submit to international arbitration such as the Protocol contained but Mr. Chamberlain rejected it and it does not find a place in this proposal of security. Nor is Germany's legitimate fear of the invasion of her territories by French troops in case of a Russo-Polish war met as she desired it should be met by general disarmament of the Allies in accordance with Part 5 of the Treaty of Versailles. The Protocol at least contemplated the convening of a Disarmament Conference in last June. The Pact has been called a Security Pact. But if really it gives security to France for which she professes to strive, where is the excuse of not following it up with a scheme of disarmament such as has been imposed on Germany. But security, it is clear, is slow to-come. Security, after all, is not an aim but a consequence; it is the product of a system based on equity, wisdom and fraternity. It is of little avail to stabilise frontier lines or conclude elaborate pacts so long as the ultimate springs of international rivalries remain. So long as power-policies remain the dominant motive of Great Powers and the little ones invariably reflect them within smaller spheres, so long there can be no security or peace. No Covenant, no pact, no guarantee can or will give security to nations which are rivalling one another in exploiting weaker ones. Without justice for all, there can be security for none.

Notes of the Day.

Masterly Omission.

We must congratulate Lord Reading on his speech at the Simla United Services Club and hold it up as a decent pattern of valedictory oration, because the greatest merit of the utterance is the omitted passage about Lord Birkenhead's sympathetic gesture. For the dreary length of four years his lordship was plaguing India with stories of justice and the determination of Britain to move only under the momentum of co-operation in India. The piffle of interpreting the declaration of 1917 and the anti-Indian harmony of all British parties, His Lordship graciously avoids; and as a result his speech is at least tolerable. Sir Edwin Atkinson was fair in warning his audience of his low-grade performance, and while tracking up the glories of Lord Reading in three aspects he remarked that the permanent right of the Britisher to arrange matters in India should be safe-guarded. It is a candid, if uncouth caste-claim. Lord Reading in his reply chanted on the advantages of racial nepotism and wondered at the efficiency of the Services. The Services are efficient because they form a caste of mutual adulation, and they thrive on racial dominance; the Services do not give themselves away and therefore all the members are efficient, answerable only to the elders in the trade-guild. Lord Reading knows it, but Sir Edwin Atkinson remains vindicated in his claim of permanent rights! But both are in a hurry when they proclaim the reconciliation of Indians to chromatic jobbery. Indian feeling is in a stage of downward undulation, but the conditions that discouraged the over-dumping of Britishers must still assert itself to the discomfort of the Atkinsons. While family-jets appear safe and prompt them to celebrate the return of past autocracy, we still suspect that jubilation is premature. The lull in India is not the end of things. Meanwhile we submit our felicitations to Lord Reading for the omission of nauseous chicanery concerning the import of Lord Birkenhead's speech.

Vicarious Vituperation.

The high sense of its vocation makes the "Indian Daily Mail" chide but once though the offence is repeated and the offenders be many. In emphatic agreement with us, Pundit Motilal Nehru has "vicariously vituperated," or in other words condemned Mr. Jayakar's ill-timed attack on Mr. V. J. Patel. The president of the Swaraj party regrets the extraordinary views of his lieutenant, especially the comparison between the election of Mr. Patel and the conduct of Mr. Tambe who has trapezed himself into the executive council. Mr. Jayakar holds the incidents to be similar while Pundit Motilal has proved that there is not the "remotest analogy between the two cases." As for the alleged laxity of the Swaraj Party, Mr. Jayakar should realise that it is possible for one to provoke democratisation by airing philosophic doubts. The surreptitious bargain of one Tambe cannot tar the entire party. As for the genuineness of Mr. Patel's reception which needlessly worried the mind of Mr. Jayakar, the president of the Swaraj Party says that "the public of Bombay appreciated the position more correctly than Mr. Jayakar has done." The fault of the cultured leader of the Bombay Council Party was that he tried to dispose of Mr. Tambe and Mr. Patel with one shovel. In a supplementary statement, Mr. Jayakar presumes that Pundit Motilal's censure was due to "a very hasty perusal" of the original interview, and after this hackneyed excuse, he says he is against "any acrimonious controversy with Pundit Motilal." It is a wise decision, though it takes away from the piquancy of the situation. As the Nagpur meeting is shortly due, Mr. Jayakar has exercised restraint, but we note that he does not harp on Mr. Patel, his salary or his reception. We are sorry that Mr. Jayakar allowed his equanimity to give way and indulged in an illustration of party-laxity. His attack against party-laxity when he himself is an offender, reminds one of the reply of little Izaak Walton who when caned for his habit of versification screamed out in poetry:—

Papa, papa, do some pity take
Poetry will I never make
Papa, papa, spare my back from pain
Not a verse shall I write again.

"Position in India"

With the unfailing complacence of an imperialist, Lord Birkenhead is congratulating himself, Lord Reading and the British public upon the fact that the "the position" in India" is showing signs of "real improvement." The "position in India," in jingo parlance, means the illicit domination of the alien bureaucracy and the "improvement" of which his lordship speaks signifies a diminution in the irritation caused to the bureaucrats through the ebbing of popular agitation. This "improvement" is taken to be the outcome of the coercive policy of Lord Reading and eulogies on the Viceroy naturally followed. The British are adepts at creating a legend of efficiency about their own imperial administrators through mutual adulation but Lord Birkenhead's stale compliments were totally at variance with facts Lord Reading's "tact" has consisted in misunderstanding and, ignoring the deepest sentiments of Indians, his "patience" in an obdurate indifference to their hopes and aspirations, his "accessibility" in being prone to act up to the demands of British financial interests. The Secretary of State strained the credulity of even the Constitutional Club too much when he mentioned "the very great knowledge of Indian affairs" acquired by the Viceroy as a ground for England's gratitude. Lord Reading was not sent to acquire knowledge about India on a travelling scholarship; he was sent to promote responsible government and he has succeeded in promoting nothing but discontent and bitterness and strife, coercion and financial muddle. England may owe "a great debt" of gratitude to him for that but India does not.

Stampeding England

As for Lord Birkenhead's plea that there is a growing realisation in India that England cannot be "stampeded into courses of action which she does not approve," his lordship's excuse is worse than his offence. Were Lord Birkenhead and his late chief in the coalition won over by co-operation or were they "stampeded" by the Sinn Feiners when after applying the Black-and-Tan methods, they had to invite Griffiths and Collins for negotiations? The British statesmen yielded not to reason and co-operation but to violence and it would be better if his lordship did not speak much about the impossibilty of "stampeding" England because the statement is neither true nor safe. It is true that, as his lordship remarked, there is "a greater readiness to appreciate realities" but the one stark reality which has been increasingly appreciated in India during the last three years—from the refusal to right the Punjab wrong to the rejection of the modest demands of the Assembly—is the utter selfishness and the obdurate intransigeance of the bureaucracy. Lord Birkenhead is welcome to be pleased at the returns of the English and the Indian of the "right class" with the snobbery of a plutocrat risen from the *bourgeoisie* but the "reality" to be appreciated here is the increase in the British element for preserving the British character of the administration. Lee emoluments and recruiting campaigns have done their work while Indianisation is said to be proceeding at a break-neck speed.

MR. JAYAKAR'S INDISCREET PRONOUNCEMENT.

EXPOSED BY PT. MOTILAL NEHRU.

FALSE ANALOGY BETWEEN PATEL AND TAMBE.

NO LAXITY IN PARTY DISCIPLINE.

The Tambe incident is still engaging the attention of the Swarajist leaders.

In an interview granted to our Allahabad correspondent, Pandit Motilal Nehru expressed his regretful surprise at Mr. M. R. Jayakar's statement on Mr. Patel and Mr. Tambe.

"I cannot conceive," says Pandit Motilal "how a gentleman in the position of a leader of the Swarajists in the Bombay Council could possibly commit himself to the opinion that the difference between Mr. Tambe's acceptance of office and Mr. Patel's is merely technical." And, after analying both the cases at some length, Panditji adds, "there is not the remotest analogy between the two."

Referring to Mr. Jayakar's doubt about the genuineness of the reception accorded to Mr. Patel, Panditji says, "In my judgment the public of Bombay appreciated the position more correctly than Mr. Jayakar has done."

Mr. Jayakar states that he is reserving his reply and that he does not want to have an acrimonious controversy with Pandit Motilal in the press.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

In the course of a Press interview, Pandit Motilal Nehru stated:—"I can only express my regretful surprise at the statement reported to have been made by Mr. Jayakar on Mr. Tambe's action and the general policy of the Swaraj Party I cannot conceive how a gentleman in the position of a leader of the Swarajists in the Bombay Council could possibly commit himself to the opinion that the difference between Mr. Tambe's acceptance of office and Mr. V. J. Patel's is merely technical. There is a most essential and substantial difference on the general principles between one man accepting an office in the absolute gift of the Government and another accepting the office to which he is electd not only by the suffrage of his own Party but in the teeth of Government opposition. It will be remembered that the Government bloc not only voted solid against Mr. Patel but made unusual efforts to secure votes of those dependent upon it and also other Independent members. Mr. Tambe in office is a creature of the Government pure and simple. Mr. Patel in office is as much an elected representative of his party as he was out of office. There is no doubt one important difference between Mr. Patel in the Presidential Chair and Patel on the Opposition Bench. In the former place he is to decide impartially questions arising between his Party on the one side and the Government and other Parties on the other. In the latter it was his business to put forward the case of his own Party with all the strength and ability he could command. The difference is the same as there is between a judge and an advocate. But it is limited to points of order and procedure. On the merits of every question that comes up before the Assembly, Mr. Patel in the Chair is fully entitled to have his own opinions though he may not express them. That is a situation which frequently arises in inter-Party matters quite independently of the Government. When a joint meeting of two or more Parties is held it has to be presided over by a member of one of the Parties concerned, who is duly elected. In agreeing to preside such a member is bound by the same obligations of fairness and impartiality as Mr. Patel is in the Presidential Chair of the Assembly, but he does not thereby cease to be a member of the Party to which he belongs, nor is released from the undertakings he has given. Apart from these well-established general principles the Constitution of the Party while it clearly and absolutely prohibits the acceptance of a office in the gift of the Government equally clearly provides that "The Party may adopt one of its own members or any other elected member of the Assembly as a candidate for election to the office of the President of the Assembly.

It will thus be seen that there is not the remotest analogy between the two cases. It is not true that both men have been lost to the Party in the same sense. Mr. Patel will, on expiry of the term of his office, be free from the limitations I have mentioned above and resume his place in the Party as a full-fledged Swarajist, while Mr. Tambe has cut himself off completely from the Party at the very outset, and can never hope to return to it. I cannot understand how Mr. Tambe's action can have a weakening effect on the future issues. By his action Mr. Tambe has only "shown himself up" and left the party as it was. I don't know what Mr. Jayakar is referring to when he speaks of the "present laxity of discipline". There have been, and will always be, black sheep in every class. Mere defection of a member does not show any laxity of discipline. It all depends upon how the particular member is dealt with by the Party, and Mr. Jayakar would have done well to wait for the action which is going to be taken by the Executive Committee of the General Council of which he himself is a member. It is painful to find the leader of the Party in the Bombay Council professing ignorance as to whether the Party's programme has succeeded or not. Mr. Jayakar's remarks about the Party acting "like honourable courageous and patriotic men" and "honestly putting the case before the electors" are quite out of place, and unwarranted. He doubts that the reception accorded to Mr. Patel in Bombay was genuine; and on the assumption that it was genuine considers that it "marks a clear change in public feelings". All I can say that I see no reason to doubt the genuineness of the reception and that in my judgment the public of Bombay appreciated the position more correctly than Mr. Jayakar has done. They honoured Mr. Patel because he wrested the office of President of the Assembly from the unwilling hands of the Government by the vote of his own Party and that of other independent and impartial members of the Assembly and also because, having accepted the office he discharged its duties in a manner which has extorted the admiration of friends and foes alike. Mr. Tambe can expect no such honour however ably he may discharge the duties of his new office.

NO CONTROVERSY WITH MOTILALJI.

MR. JAYAKAR KEEPS "MUM".

With reference to above Mr. M. R. Jayakar publishes a statement in the "Indian Daily Mail," in the course of which he says that he has no desire to be drawn into an acrimonious controversy with Pandit Motilal.

MR. JAYAKAR'S LAPSE.

SWARAJ PARTY AS SOLID AS EVER

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" expressed that he was pained at the statements made by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in his recent interview to a contemporary regarding the Tambe incident. Mr. Jamnadas thought that the main object of the interview appeared to be an indirect plea for the removal of the restrictions which now bound every Swarajist in the matter of accepting any office under Government. But some of the statements made, said Mr. Jamnadas, were not altogether fair either to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel or to the Swaraj Party and particularly the attempt to treat the case of Mr. Tambe and Mr. Patel as more or less similar was too ridiculous for words.

Mr. Jamnadas said: "I confess I was pained to read the interview given by Mr. Jayakar to the "Indian Daily Mail" in connection with the acceptance of office by Mr. Tambe. To my mind the real object behind the interview is to make out a case for inducing the Swarajists to give up their opposition to the acceptance of office. Mr. Jayakar finds, in the recent events a laxity in the discipline in the Swarajists' ranks and rather than have such a chaotic condition he would have the Party openly accept offices under the existing Government. Of course, this is not clearly stated in the interview, but to my mind that is its only object. Incidently, Mr. Jayakar adverts to Mr. Patel's election to the office of the presidentship of the Assembly and regards it a serious departure from the objects which the Swarajists set before themselves. Mr. Jayakar professes that the difference between Mr. Tambe's nomination for Executive Councillorship and Mr. Patel's election to the Assembly presidentship is virtually a distinction without a difference and he winds up by claiming that the time has arrived for the reconsideration of the Swarajist policy."

ABSOLUTELY AT VARIANCE WITH REALITY.

"It passes one's understanding", continued Mr. Mehta, "how any public man in touch with current events and particularly a leading Swarajist can commit himself to

(Continued on next page.)

LOCARNO CONFERENCE.

DETAILS OF AGREEMENTS

FRANCO-BRITISH DECLARATION.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Details of the Locarno Conference agreements from French and German sources show that in the Western Pact the signatory Powers guarantee territorial 'status quo' including the preservation of the demilitarised zone. Germany, Belgium and France bind themselves not to invade one another's territory or to resort to war except in self-defence, or in the event of action against an aggressor State according to the decision of the League of Nations. A mutual defence guarantee has been entered into between France, Poland, and Czecho-Slovakia. All juridical disputes are to be submitted to judges: all others to the Conciliation Committee with power to appeal to the League Council. In the event of a breach of a treaty or refusal of arbitration or refusal to abide by the arbitration verdict the injured party should apply to the League Council and at the Council's bidding other signatories should immediately come to the injured party's assistance.

The Pact, which does not commit the British Dominions, will not operate until Germany has entered the League. The arbitration treaties between Germany, France and Belgium are guaranteed by Britain and Italy. The Pact will become inoperative if two-thirds of the members of the Council of the League agree that it is no longer necessary.

FRANCO-BRITISH DECLARATION.

In connection with Article XVI of the League Covenant, a French version states that France and Britain have signed a declaration whereby they recognise that the contribution of the League members in the case of actual or threatened aggression must be limited to their means. A German version says that a collective note will be presented on the signature of an agreement in London on December 1 stating that the three kinds of action therein stipulated are not binding on Germany, which may exercise its option as regards participation in any of those measures.

CHANGED MENTALITY.

Paris.—The change in European mentality wrought by Locarno is reflected in the editorials of the newspapers here, which for the first time on the conclusion of an international conference almost unanimously pay a tribute to the German statesmen, whose intelligence and courage contributed to the success of the conference.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

Locarno.—A German communique says: The Reichsart and Reichstag will have to decide the acceptance or rejection of the Protocol. The Federal Premiers and representatives from the Occupied Territories have been summoned to Berlin in this connection. —Reuter.

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

GERMAN SINCERITY APPLAUDED.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Locarno.—The Security Pact Conference may be described as an unqualified success for all concerned in it. It is admitted on all sides that the German Delegation acted with greatest correctness and sincerity on all disputed questions and displayed every desire to be reasonable to meet the suggestions of the Allies, while the anxiety of the French delegation to reach an agreement with Germany and make concessions, sometimes of an important nature, helped tremendously, towards the solution, Mr. Briand showed great qualities of statesmanship. Mr. Chamberlain, who unofficially presided over all meetings of the Conference, leaves Locarno with the prestige of Britain considerably enhanced by his action; for he fulfilled his difficult task as an arbiter on many problems with greatest tact and circumspection. All his colleagues loudly praise his leadership. The Italian and the Belgian delegates and the Polish and the Czecho-Slowakian foreign ministers were studiously moderate and were always amenable to the suggestions likely to remove obstacles. No anxiety is felt here with regard to the ratification of agreements by Parliaments of the respective countries. It is confidently predicted that the Reichstag will accept the Pact. —Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS OPINION.

Paris.—The Havas Agency message states. The papers here rejoice over the happy termination of the negotiations at Locarno.

The "Petit Parisien" says: A great step has been taken towards the pacification of Europe because from the beginning the negotiators were able to establish between themselves a sympathetic atmosphere and an entire solidarity.

The "Figaro" remarks that the Pact means Germany's final solemn renouncement of Alsace Lorraine.—Reuter's Special.

THE FINAL STAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Locarno.—All points of dispute, including the Eastern Question, have been settled and the document embodying the Security Pact and various Arbitration treaties are at present being typed for initialling.

A later message says the Security Pact has been initialled.—Reuter.

FRENCH CABINET APPROVAL.

Paris.—The Cabinet has unanimously approved the Locarno Pact and congratulated M. Briand.—Reuter.

THE CONCLUDING STAGE.

Locarno.—The concluding stage of the historic conference was marked by the ap-

(Continued on page 11).

"YELLOW PERIL" AGAIN!

RE-ARM GERMANY—"OR ALL IS LOST."

EX-KAISER'S HALLUCINATION.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

"The Yellow Peril I predicted thirty years ago has arisen in grim earnest."

This sentence summarises a gloomy interview with the ex-Kaiser by the "Observer's" Commissioner at Doorn, during which he said incidentally that the Peace Treaty contains a secret clause in which America, England and France are designated as potential antagonists.

He proceeds to say that the long-foreseen triple alliance in Asia against the white races, primarily the Anglo-Saxon bloc, has become a reality. The ex-Kaiser cites reports, whose origin he does not specify, to the effect that 200,000 men paid by Moscow, armed and equipped by Japan, are held in readiness on behalf of China in case of emergency, Japan is building warships for herself and for Russia, while China is probably raising an army of 800,000 men, trained and commanded exclusively by Russian and Japanese officers.

FRENCH FLIRTATION.

He complains, however, that France is indulging in a flirtation with Russia and Japan at the expense of the Anglo-Saxon bloc, and expresses the opinion that Germany constitutes the breach in the Western wall through which the Bolsheviks and their Asiatic allies will pour yellow hordes in the final onslaught on Europe. Therefore, if London, Paris and Washington desire to avert a catastrophe, Germany must be re-armed and again put on her feet, "or all is lost."—Reuter.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

ORDER FOR WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Peking.—A mandate is being issued instructing General Sun Chuan-feng to withdraw his troops to their original stations since the withdrawal of General Chang Tso-lin's troops from Shanghai has removed the former's grievance.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI OCCUPIED.

MANCHURIAN WAR LORD DENOUNCED.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 17.

General Sun Chuan-feng, Military Governor of Che-kiang, and a supporter of the Christian General Feng Yuh-siang has entered Shanghai, and issued a proclamation denouncing Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war lord. The Che-kiang troops are following up the latter's forces to Nanking.—Reuter.

A TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Shanghai.—The military position in China is of an interesting triangular character. A conflict appears inevitable between Chang-tso-lin, the Manchurian Warlord, and Feng-yuh-Siang, the so-called Christian General, each of whom commands a well-equipped army of over 200,000 men. Meanwhile, Marshal Wu-Pei-Fu, with 180,000 men, apparently plans to extend and consolidate his central position in winter time. Pending this conflict, it is noteworthy that there are many waverers whose defection in favour of Wu-Pei-Fu would give him a numerical equality with each of his rivals.—Reuter.

BOULTONS' BANK CASE.

THREE DEFENDANTS COMMITTED.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Three defendants in the Boultons' Bank Case were committed to-day to trial at Old Bailey and they were bailed on their own recognisances of £10,000 each.—Reuter.

On resumption of the hearing of the Boultons' Bank case, the Magistrate stated that he had very carefully considered Cripps' evidence and said he was still of opinion that a jury should decide the case.

Sir Cassie Holden for Monorieff said it would be sheer waste of time for him to address the court. He, emphasised that Monorieff, like Cripps had always said that he did not know anything about the alleged fraud.

The Magistrate said he would like to hear Monorieff's evidence.

Sir Cassie Holden said after what had been said it would be almost farcial to call anybody.

The Magistrate at the conclusion, thanked counsel for their great assistance in the difficult case.

Sir Henry Maddocks, on behalf of counsel, thanked the Magistrate for his consideration and courtesy throughout the case.—Reuter.

INQUIRY INTO LABOUR CONDITIONS OF ASIA.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Geneva.—The Governing body of the International Labour Office has decided to undertake a documentary enquiry regarding the conditions of labour in various countries of Asia.—Reuter.

STRUGGLE ABOUT CURRENCY COMMISSION.

SHIFTING LEADERS.

PEEP INTO CHAMBER'S REPORT.

Those who are now predicting that a boycott of the Currency Commission on purely constitutional grounds of protest would involve untold losses to this country will find it difficult to explain how for over twelve months they have worked for immediate currency reform and how they, without any public explanation, countenance the withdrawal of bills embodying these reforms already introduced in the Legislature. After a very unsatisfactory interview with Sir Basil Blackett, the Committee of the Chamber set out to secure immediate legislative action twelve months ago.

In the Annual Report of the Chamber we find.

24 Bills to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 and the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923:—

"In view of the unsatisfactory reply given by the Honourable the Finance Member at the time of his interview with the Committee, the Committee requested Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Chamber's representative on the Legislative Assembly, to give notice of introducing Bills to amend the Indian Coinage and the Indian Paper Currency Acts with the object of changing the ratio of the Rupee in the Statute Book from two shillings to 1s. 4d. gold. As it appeared to the Committee that the Bills were not likely to come up for discussion in the Assembly during the September session they sent a telegram on the 17th September to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy urging His Excellency to grant a special day for consideration of these Bills in view of the extreme importance of the whole subject because otherwise the Committee feared that a very serious situation was likely to arise in near future."

Telegram from Chamber to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 19th September 1924.

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber strongly urge His Excellency the Viceroy to grant a special day for consideration of two Currency Bills of which notice has been given by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in view of the extreme importance of the whole subject as otherwise Committee fear very serious situation is likely to arise in near future. Inchambu."

Long correspondence took place with Government on the same subject and at the quarterly meeting the chairman protested against the attitude of the Government. There were also other protests.

IS THAT FAIR PLAY?

In a letter to the "Times of India", dated March 11, 1925, Prof. R. M. Joshi, writes as follows:—

"When Sir Purshotamdas brings forward a bill to restore the old statutory rate of 1s. 4d. the Finance Member advises him to wait till the contemplated committee report on the matter. In the meantime he himself raises the rate from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. and clearly indicates his determination to try and keep it there. Is that fair play?"

Sir Victor Sassoon in a letter to the "Times of India", dated 21st March 1925, says:—

"Sir Basil Blackett's policy of recouping the loss to the agriculturist due to the high exchange by giving him cheap cloth is resulting in the ruin of the textile industry both handloom and power and, as I have tried to show, his exchange policy is in effect giving protection to foreign goods."

The movement for immediate reform in currency law gathered strength and Anglo-Indian papers took up the issue to urge patience and delay. But even English commercial circles grew restive and called for early action.

In an editorial of the "Times of India" of 21st April 1925, on Indian exchange, there is the following:—

"Now we may assume that any recommendations made by the Currency Commission will be based on the hypothesis of a successful return to gold on the part of Britain. It seems therefore to be a wise policy not to take legislative action on the recommendations thus made until India has had an opportunity of observing how the gold standard is going to work in England."

IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, May 21.

In the House of Commons Sir Frank Nelson (C.—Stroud) asked Earl Winterton whether in view of the partial restoration of the gold standard in Great Britain, which appeared to fulfil one of the conditions referred to by Lord Reading in his announcement of 20th January as precedent to the creation of a Currency Committee to examine into and make recommendations with regard to Indian exchange and currency, he would represent to Lord Birkenhead the desirability of establishing a committee at an early date, having regard to the uncertain factors imported into Indian exchange and markets generally consequent on the anticipation of the formation of such a committee.

Earl Winterton replied that important considerations were involved in this question which was receiving the careful attention of the Secretary of State, and he was at present unable to supplement the information recently given by him.—Reuter.

From now on responsible opinion in the Chamber sought immediate change of law as will be seen from the extracts.

The following telegram was sent by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy on the 15th May 1925.

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber desire to draw attention of Government to the highly unsatisfactory and undesirable results of the Government's currency and exchange policy as accentuated lately. Despite favourable trade balances and large imports of gold, the monetary stringency continues to an exasperating degree, further handicapping commerce and industry at this critical juncture. First class banks are borrowing in the neighbourhood of six per cent. for the monsoon period, usually recognised as the slackest period of the year instead of importing funds, as they would if India had an autnotic currency.

"As a result of the wrong policy persisted in by the Government, principally with a view to securing exchange profits in the Budget, gold imports contribute to the monetary stringency instead of relieving the same as such imports naturally should do. This stringency has now spread into remote corners of the country and has paralysed buying power in the wholesale as well as retail trade and has brought about an unprecedented depression in trade and industry and threatens seriously to affect even Government revenues.

"The Committee desire respectfully to repeat their previous warning to Government that the present policy of keeping on stature a dead and ineffective ratio is bearing its worst fruits, making the position daily more serious."

GROUNDS FOR ANXIETY.

In the course of their letter, dated 21st May 1925, addressed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Finance Department, re. currency and exchange, the Chamber wrote as follows:—

"This was urged by this Chamber from time to time without avail and ultimately the Chamber instructed their representative in the Assembly to put in two bills, which would secure this object. Owing to the narrow and restricted scope given to members for introducing measures in the Assembly, these bills did not get a high place in the ballot. A request through the Finance Member to allow a Government day for the discussion of these bills met with a definite refusal. In other words, it must appear that the Finance Member in a partisan spirit prevented even the consideration on the floor of the House of measures which he did not wish to see adopted. But the resolution of Mr. Raju for the appointment of a Committee with an Indian majority and an Indian chairman to investigate into the question of currency and exchange was passed by an overwhelming majority and left no option to Government. The Finance Member on receipt of notice of this resolution brought in the assistance of a pronouncement from His Excellency the Viceroy that a committee would be appointed not later than 12 months from then to investigate. This bald announcement has not assuaged public feeling of concern with regard to exchange matters and has on the contrary strengthened the suspicion that delay in the necessary reform towards sound currency is actuated not so much by domestic Indian considerations, as by the convenience of the London money market, as this period of 12 months would just give time for the Act imposing an embargo on gold export from England to expire. My Committee have been reluctantly driven to the conclusion, but I am directed to express this frankly in order to enable the Government's standpoint to be explained and the misunderstanding, if it is a misunderstanding, to be cleared up.

"I am to point out that it must be now generally held that the continued existence of the admittedly fictitious and obsolete ratio of two shillings is a proclamation to the rest of the world that India does not yet know where she is in the matter of her currency and that with a continued favourable balance for the last three years and with enormous quantities of gold coming in, India consents to penalise her producers, her farmers and agriculturists and her factories to undergo a period of monetary stringency to submit tamely to an era of trade and business depression of an unprecedented character except perhaps in a similar period of exchange manipulation in 1895-1900 and to act in a manner which cannot betoken either a clear understanding of the issues or national self-respect. The representative of this Chamber has given an ample reply to the Finance Member's views in regard to exchange, which found such a prominent place in his budget speech. To this reply

(Continued on page 11.)

GANDHIJI TO VISIT CUTCH

SAILING BY SPECIAL STEAMER

TO BE STATE GUEST.

Mahatma Gandhi at the earnest request of Cutchi people will leave for Cutch to-morrow morning by the S. S. "Rupavati". His Highness the Maha Rao of Cutch has given every facility for Mahatma's visit to his state and will give interviews to him at Bhuj for two days, where he will be a state guest. At the request of the Reception Committee, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Agents of the Bombay Steam Navigation Coy. Ltd., have arranged to run a special boat, which will leave at 10-30 a.m. from Alexandra Dock. Invitations are sent out by Sir Mahmodbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji and Mr. Jivraj G. Nansey to the leading Cutchi residents of Bombay to be present at the Dock to-morrow at 9-30 a.m. to give Mahatma a hearty send off. Gandhiji and his party will be the guests of Mr. Kanji Jadhavji during the voyage. Volunteers are requested to be present at 9-0 a.m.

AT LUCKNOW.

ADVICE TO MUNICIPAL VOTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 17.

For a few hours to-day at least the Hindus and Musalmans of Lucknow forgot their communal differences to accord an enthusiastic reception to Mahatma Gandhi who broke his journey here on his way to Sitapur to attend the Provincial Conference there. Long before the arrival of the train a representative crowd led by the local Congress workers waited at the railway station and loud cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" rent the sky when the train carrying Mahatmaji steamed in. At 4-30 in the presence of a selected audience on the Municipal grounds Mahatmaji accepted the local municipal address printed on khaddar according a cordial welcome to Mahatma, to this historic city and referring to his unparalleled and unique services in awakening the whole country and his matchless qualities of head and heart universally recognised by the whole world. The address also referred to the many reforms effected during the last two and half years of the Congress Board in all departments from development schemes down to dairy farming.

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

Mahatmaji in reply referred to the language of the address which though befitting Lucknow was not the one he would prefer namely Urdu with a lesser number of Persian and Arabic words and Hindi with a smaller amount of Sanskrit. Mahatmaji welcomed the reforms in dairy farming, but said the real reform would have been to make pure milk accessible to all classes of people, rich and poor alike, which depended on the increasing number of cows and buffaloes. He asked the members of the Board to aim at this. Mahatmaji noted with regret that while mentioning the work they had done they omitted any reference to the work still to be done and the condition of the roads in city was a sad demonstration of the latter. He would not accept any plea of want of funds and he urged the members of the Board to take to spade and basket if they could not afford to pay wages for the same. He wished the voters at the next election would not vote for any candidate without taking the pledge that they would make the roads of the city more comfortable. He concluded his reply with an earnest appeal for Hindu-Muslim unity and the use of khaddar.

A huge gathering addressed by him later at Aminuddowla Park proved that in spite of serious dissensions the Hindus and Mussalmans of Lucknow could yet be brought under one common platform and leadership as both the communities vied with each other to demonstrate their readiness to listen to Mahatmaji's message of unity and taking his encouragement from this fact Mahatmaji urged upon them to create such example at Lucknow that whatever happened in the rest of India the Hindus and Mussalmans of this place would not fight with each others. Hindu-Muslim unity, khaddar and removal of untouchability were, he said the only messages he had to give to them and with a strong and earnest appeal to the audience to act upon this programme he concluded his speech and left this place for Sitapur.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 17.

Mr. Gandhi arrived here this afternoon and was presented with an address by the Lucknow Municipal Board.

The address which was read by Mr. Chowdhury Khali Quzzaman, Chairman of the Municipality, was in Urdu and was warm in its praise of the recifient.

Mr. Gandhi in his reply referred to the language of the address and said he would have preferred Hindustani Urdu to Urdu full of Persian and Arabic words. Urdu and Hindi, continued Mr. Gandhi, should be dialects intelligible to the whole of India and not to the people of the United Provinces alone. While congratulating the first Congress Municipal Board of Lucknow on what it had achieved, Mr. Gandhi referred to the condition of the Lucknow roads and remarked with a sigh that he wished they were as fine as Lucknow Urdu. The experience he had gained in coming from the railway station to the Municipal office indicated that the Lucknow roads were in a pitiable condition. To such grievances the invariable reply of Municipal Boards was that sufficient funds were not available. He would not listen to such an excuse. If there was no money the Chairman should go out with a spade in his hand with Congress volunteers and make the roads at least passable. Fresh elections would soon take place and his advice to the Lucknow voters was to return men who would keep their roads properly mended.

COMMUNAL DISSENSIONS.

Proceeding, Mr. Gandhi said he would refer to a delicate question which had been scrupulously avoided in the address. The entire Indian atmosphere was surcharged with communal feeling. The tension at Lucknow was very great. He asked the Hindus and Moslems of Lucknow to forget, petty differences and set an example of communal unity. Communal dissension was making Indians the laughing stock of the rest of the world. Everyone outside India was wondering if the killing of cows or the playing of music was worth breaking heads over. He implored the citizens of Lucknow to forget the past and to find such a solution to their troubles that when next he come to Lucknow he might hear that whatever happened to the rest of India there had been no communal trouble in Lucknow.—A. P.

AT THE U. P. CONFERENCE.

WILL READING JOIN SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION,

SITAPUR CITY, Oct. 19.

Addressing the United Provinces Conference Mahatma Gandhi said that if his influence had been lasting on the people there would have been no Hindu-Musalman dissension. Therefore he declined to speak on the Hindu-Muslim unity. He declared he would confine his remarks to charkha. Charkha and Khaddar were his creed and he could not refrain from dwelling on them. He thought no man would die of starvation in India if every one took to charkha. The agriculturist necessarily sat idle for four months and during that period they could spin with great advantage. No machine could utilise the labour of those agriculturists in the country. He pointed out wherever the people were plying the charkha their income had increased. In Bengal he found that the income of every worker family had increased by Rs. 2 per month. According to Lord Curzon, as stated, income was Rs. 30 per year per head; charkha could give them 24 per head per year additional income. He had found the Spinning Association with a view to organise the people. It was non-political. Even Lord Reading and the Indian soldiers could join the Spinning Association.

PATNA DECISIONS.

The Conference, he said, would be soon called upon to lend its support to the resolution passed by the A. I. C. C. at Patna. This resolution made one fundamental change in the franchise with a view to give more facility to people to become members of the Congress It converted the Congress into an essentially political organisation which would carry on its work through the Swaraj Party whose policy would be controlled by the Congress. The Swaraj Party would draw its own programme and rules in all local and central legislatures. The Congress pledged itself at Besgaum, Delhi and Patna to give full scope and support to the Swaraj Party to carry on political work on behalf of the Congress. The Swarajists had carried Khaddar into legislatures and even on presidential chair of the Assembly. The Swarajists could do much in the interest of temperance and peoples poverty through the legislatures.—A. P.

MAHATMA AT HAJIPUR.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, Oct. 17.

Gandhiji motored to Katihar from Purneah to catch the train for Hajipur. On his way he addressed a meeting of the aboriginals. On this way he was greeted by crowds gathered at intermediate stations to have his *darshan*. He reached Hajipur last night where he was given a royal reception by thousands of men. This morning he was given addresses on behalf of, Gandhi Vidyalay public and Hajipur Municipality. A purse also of more than Rs. 5,000 was presented to him. In reply he asked the teachers and students of the national school to persevere in doing good work as they were doing now and never to be despondent. No doubt they had to pass through hard times, but such was the lot of every national school in the country. If they could produce even one perfect citizen they were amply rewarded, but even if the people withdraw sympathy from them they were to go on with their work in the may which they believed to be beneficial to the country. The public should be requested to visit, examine and see the work the school was doing and if they thought it was doing useful work they should help it by all means. He asked Hindus to remove the untouchability as understood at present and everybody to spin and wear khadi.

Decent collections were made on the spot for the Detshbandhau Fund. He was given a very hearty send-off by the Hajipur people. On the way at Sonepur, he wanted to perform the opening ceremony of the new Sevasamiti Buildings. Again on his way at Chapra where he changed the train for Ballia he addressed a meeting outside the station yard, and promised to pay Chapra a visit the next time he takes up the balance of his Bihar Tour. From here he proceeds to Ballia to attend the District Political Conference, from whence he will go to Sitapur. To-day ends his Bihar Tour

A STEAMER ABLAZE.

10 PERSONS MISSING.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Mayport, (Florida).—The steamer Comanche, having caught fire off here, has been abandoned, Ten persons are missing. Many were burned and injured. The survivers, including passengers and crew were rescued by a tanker pilot-boat. Most of the missing persons are believed to be from among the forty passengers who were thrown into the water when the lifeboats were crushed between the tanker and the burning vessel.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF HEDJAZ

KING FUAD'S MOVE TOWARDS SOLUTION

INDIAN MUSLIMS' SUPPORT ASSURED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the All-India Central Khilafat Committee has sent the following cable to His Excellency the Prime Minister of the Egyptian Government, Cairo:—

Please tender the heartfelt thanks of the Indian Muslims to His Majesty Sultan Fuad for the practical steps His Majesty has taken for solving the future of the Hedjaz by despatching a commission of enquiry. Since last seven years Indian Muslims have been appealing to the Muslims of the world particularly the Muslim rulers for solving the question of the Hedjaz the religious centre of the Islamic world. The Central Khilafat Committee is endeavouring its best to hold a Conference of representatives of the Muslim world in Mecca to decide a future constitution of the Holy Land. The Committee is sending a deputation to Sultan Ibn Saud for this object. I shall be grateful if Your Excellency will inform me of the steps His Majesty contemplates so that the efforts of Egypt and India may be united to achieve success."—A. P.

MUSLIMS' CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

MAULANA A. K. AZAD'S MOVE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has issued the following statement:—

The results of the collections of funds on the 15th October will convince us of the success of our appeal for immediate monetary help to the Khilafat Committee. I have all through been receiving very hopeful news from Behar, the Punjab and Berar. Other places show signs of life, zeal and new activities. Some complain of the limitation of time. I would request such workers to send all they have collected so far and to extend their zeal and endeavours till the end of the month. In reality the time is come when the Khilafat organisations should give the final verdict for its future permanent existence and should enter the field of action with renewed energy, new vigour and organisation for external Islamic tangles such as the Hedjaz question and the full field of internal activities in India for internal organisation. The Committee adopted a programme last December, but experience proved that it was lacking in a slight provision. It ought to be more practicable and accessible. I have drafted a reformed constructive programme and will place it at the next meeting of the Committee. The country will find its first fruits even in the next quarter, but the success of the programme depends on the collection of so much funds by the end of October which may suffice for preliminary expenses.—A. P.

HASLA MAIL TRAIN ACCIDENT.

CASUALTIES.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

The following is the list of the persons killed in the Hasa accident:—

Passengers:—Babu Dwijendra Nath Bhowmik (Pleader of Murshidabad) and four third class passengers, unidentified.

Railway staff:—Munshi Mumtaz Khandakar (Travelling Ticket checker); Fazal (Driver); Missir (First fireman); Chiran (Second fireman); and Meglal (Shunting porter).

All the injured persons were attended to on the spot and were taken to Calcutta.—A. P.

FURTHER DETAILS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

Latest information regarding the train smash states that of the injured persons who were detained in hospital one man has had his right hand and left leg amputated. His condition is said to be precarious and the rest are reported to be making favourable progress. A message from Halsa stated last night that wreckage had been removed and that double line working had been resumed.—A. P.

WOOLULOSE HOLDINGS. INVESTMENT CO.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

"Woolulose Holdings Investment Company Ltd." is the title of a concern just registered to manufacture a wool substitute consisting of seventy per cent jute fibre and thirty per cent wool "silkated" by hot roller process. The promoters claim that the material resembles the softest wool, is almost as hardwearing and costs about three quarters its price.—Reuter.

LARGE WITHDRAWAL OF GOLD.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Yesterday's further large gold withdrawal of nearly two million sterling from a bank has caused certain amount of concern in the city circles, though it is generally opined that withdrawals are due to the customary autumn drain to America. However, a possibility of early rise in bank rate is freely discussed as since the return to gold standard in April last the gold resources are now diminished by over two million sterling.—Reuter.

MR. JAYAKAR'S INDISCREET PRONOUNCEMENT.

EXPOSED BY PT. MOTILAL NEHRU.

(Continued from previous page.)

statements absolutely at variance with reality. It is entirely untrue to say that there has been any want of discipline in the Swarajist Party before the Tambe incident Mr. Jayakar's indiscreet, interview is the second case of breach of discipline in the Swaraj Party. Barring these two regretable lapses, the Swaraj Party has stood like one man solid and strong under the leadership of Pandit Motilal Nehru. The determination of the Swarajists not to accept office remains unshaken and I am afraid that those who entertain contrary view will soon find themselves sadly mistaken Indeed, I go further and say that if ever the Swaraj Party is so ill-advised as to accept office under present circumstances that day the Party will lose the confidence of the public which it had so deserved during the last two years."

UNKINDEST CUT.

"It is idle", proceeded Mr. Mehta "to pretend that there has been any change of public opinion in this matter. It remains decidedly hostile to the acceptance of office. To read in the magnificent receptions accorded to Mr. Patel the approval of the action of a man who had accepted any office in the gift of Government is a strange perversion of the true significance of public good-will. It is precisely because Mr Patel had won the presidential office in the teeth of Government opposition and because Mr. Patel's election was a victory of public opinion over bureaucratic opposition, that Mr. Patel was receiving these innumerable manifestations of public confidence. It is a pity that the salary of Mr. Patel as President has been exploited to distort the real position of the President of the Assembly and it has been suggested that Mr. Patel has been rendered 'stipendiary dumb and mute.' This to my mind is the unkindest cut of all. The silence enjoined on the President of the Assembly is not based on receipt by him of the salary which is quite a subsidiary matter. Salary or no salary the President of the Assembly like the Speaker of any parliamentary institution has to take the vow of honourable silence with a view to an efficient and impartial discharge of his duty. In permitting Mr. Patel to contest the election the Swarajists had two or three points in view. One was to indicate that they were the largest political party with the greatest influence in the country, secondly, that Government had really no hold on the Assembly except on the nominated men and thirdly, that if the view of the Assembly were to prevail, the Swarajist view and not the official view would be the governing factor in the country's affairs, and I claim that by the election of Mr. Patel all these points have been completely established. It was also their object to establish that there was no office of honour which an Indian could not fulfil with credit to himself and his country, if only he had an honourable opportunity. The presidentship of the Assembly was not a gift in the hands of the Government—indeed it was achieved in the teeth of official opposition and therefore I think any cavilling against Mr. Patel's acceptance of the office must be traced to reasons other than the interests of the Swaraj Party or the country."

MR. JAYAKAR'S GUILT.

"Mr. Jayakar" continued Mr. Jamnadas, "should be the last person to complain of the laxity of discipline when he did not hesitate to accept the membership of the University Committee which was purely a nominated office and when he readily undertook to see the Viceroy when he was in Bombay in December last—both these things being against the ordinary policy of the Swaraj Party, and for which he had not obtained any special permission."

ABSURD ARGUMENT.

"Has Mr. Jayakar, ever written to the Swaraj Party against Mr. Patel's standing as a candidate?" asked our representative.

Mr. Jamnadas: "No, Never, I can further say that Mr. Jayakar stretches his point too much when he objects to Mr. Patel's election on the ground that his election to the office requires the approval of the Governor-General. It would be interesting to know when Mr. Jayakar made this important discovery. If Mr. Jayakar is right in his contention, my friend Mr. Madhavrao Aney cannot remain a Swarajist member of the Assembly. Mr. Aney's election by the voters of Berars does not under the electorate rules amount to election as the elected candidate has to be nominated by the Governor-General before he can take his seat as a member of the House, so that Mr. Jayakar the Swarajist should have refused Mr. Aney's admission into the Party. But, as I stated before, Mr. Jayakar is driven to this absurd conclusion, because the real tendency of his interview is in the direction of proving that the policy of Non-acceptance of office has failed, and, therefore, he tries to find scraps of proof and little bits of evidence in the strangest places and then comes to a comfortable conclusion that there is a growing laxity in the Swarajist ranks, and therefore, a reconsideration of the programme has become imperative. As a matter of fact the Swaraj Party is thoroughly disciplined and is carrying out its programme and policy with as much determination and tenacity as it promised to the electorates."

MR. PATEL NOT A GOVT. OFFICER

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 16.

An address of welcome was presented this evening to the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel by the Ahmedabad Municipality. The address stated that Mr. Patel had enhanced the reputation of Gujrat by securing the unique honour of being elected as the First Non-Official President of the Legislative Assembly after a long and strenuous public service. He had set an example to local self-governing institutions by his brilliant work as President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He had stuck to khaddar even as the President of the Legislative Assembly. Although he had laid down his weapons for the present the country was sure that he would take them again at the proper time.

A MISTAKEN VIEW.

Replying to the address Mr. V. J. Patel said that misunderstanding had been created in certain quarters that by accepting the office of the President of the Legislative Assembly he had become a salaried servant of the Crown. That was entirely a mistaken view. Under the Government of India Act if a non-official member of either chamber accepted office in the service of the Crown his seat in that chamber became vacant. It had also been provided in the Act that the elected President ceased to hold the office if he ceased to be a member of the Assembly. He had not ceased to be a non-official member of the Assembly and therefore had not become a salaried servant of the Crown. If he did not take part in active politics it was because of the convention that the Speaker sat high above party conflicts that were waged on the floor of the House. That convention he had decided to follow. The position of the Speaker was incompatible with his being in any way subordinate either to the House or to the Government. He should regard himself neither as an official nor as an but and out non-official.

Mr. Patel continuing added that it was only with a view to serve the country that he had accepted that office. He said he could promise that best endeavours would be put forth for that purpose. The moment he found that the retention of the Presidential chair would harm instead of advance the cause which they had at heart he would vacate that chair.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

He further observed that he had been a keen student of local self-government question for several years. His experience had proved that the first essential condition to make the administration Municipalities successful is that there should be complete co-operation between the Executive and the Board. The Board should lay down the policy as clearly as it could and leave the working out of that policy to the Executive without too much interference in detail. The President should enjoy the confidence in a full measure both of the Executive and the Board and the members of the Board should rise above personal and communal interests and petty jealousies. In conclusion he said that though Khaddar has a very important place in national economythere were good many other things which they had to do for the uplift of the country.—A. P.

MR. PATEL AT KURLA.

AN EXPLODED ANALOGY.

The inhabitants of Kurla presented an address to Mr. V. J. Patel on Sunday last, on his being elected to the office of the presidentship of the Assembly. There was a large gathering and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the leader of Swaraj Party in Bombay, presided.

Mr. Bhathena, the chairman of the Kurla Municipality read out the address, which referred specially to the compulsory Primary Education Act, of which Mr. Patel was the author, and also referred to the services which he had rendered in the N.C.O. days, subsequently making the question of Council entry the principal plank for the purpose of carrying out N.C.O. both within and without the Councils.

Mr. Patel in reply thanked the citizens for the address which they had presented to him, and called upon the Kurla people if they really approved of the Act, to see that education was made free and compulsory within the Municipal limits of Kurla, which was a very backward place, in comparison to its large population. He was gratified that in spite of a large number of Muslims in Kurla, both Muslims and Hindus and other communities were united and he commended that attitude to the country as a whole. In fact to be an Indian first and everything else afterwards should be the motto of every Nationalist. While he was precluded from saying anything which was political, he could not help referring to the misunderstanding which was being created in certain quarters over his election to the presidentship of the Assembly. He wished to make it absolutely clear that the President's office was in no sense a salaried post under Government.

Mr. Jamnadas, in winding up the proceedings, warmly congratulated the people of Kurla on the splendid reception organised in honour of Mr. Patel. Recently they had seen some reference in the Press, regarding the want of discipline in the Swaraj Party, as indicated by the action of Mr. Tambe in accepting the Executive Councillorship, and by the election of Mr. Patel to the Presidentship of the Assembly. Mr. Jamnadas said it was amazing that any reasonable man could find any similarity between the post of Mr. Tambe and the office which Mr. Patel was called upon to hold by the suffrage of a House, which was predominantly elected. It was necessary to emphasise that the Indian Reform Act had taken care to place the elected President in the position of utmost independence. He was to be an elected and not nominated President. Even his salary was fixed by the Act and was passed by the Indian Legislature, and he could not be dismissed by the *fiat* of the executive. In fact, it would be quite correct to say that the President of the Assembly was as independent as the Speaker of the House of Commons. As against the constitutional position of the President of the Assembly, an executive councillor was a nominee pure and simple of the Governor of the day of the Province.

PROTEST AT MR. TAMBE'S SOMERSAULT.

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

At a general meeting of the Tamil Nadu Swarajya Party, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, presiding, resolutions were passed condemning the action of Mr. Tambe in accepting the office of Executive Councillor, and recording the meeting's opinion that principles and programme of the Party preclude the acceptance of any office in the gift of Government. The meeting also affirmed the Patna decision.—A. P.

MEETING OF IST PROX. CANCELLED.

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

The Secretary of the All-India Swarajya Party informs the Associated Press that the meeting of the General Council of the All-India Swarajya Party which it was announced to be held at Nagpur on November 1st has been cancelled. The only meetings that will take place at Nagpur are the the meeting of the Executive Council of the Swarajya Party and the joint meeting of the Swarajya Party of the C. P. Hindi, C. P. Marathi and Berar Provinces.

HARTAL IN KHAIRPUR

SIX LEADERS ARRESTED.

SEQUEL TO DEMAND FOR INTERVIEW.

HYDERABAD (SIND), Oct. 19.

It is stated that in connection with a continued hartal in Gambat town of Khairpur state over 250 representatives of Gambat and neighbouring Panchayats attempted to interview His Highness. It is said that His Highness ordered only fifteen of them to interview, but that all wanted to represent their grievances. Thereupon, according to a report in the local press six leaders were arrested.—A. P.

NEXT VICEROY.

CHOICE TO FALL ON CABINET MEMBER?

LONDON, Oct. 18.

According to the "Sunday Times" political correspondent, Lord Reading's return will probably be hastened by his wife's illness. The correspondent anticipates the name of his successor will be announced this week. The selection will probably be made from the members of the Cabinet, as it is desirable that a politician of high rank should represent England in India at the present moment. He adds that Lord Birkenhead will not be tempted to take up the Viceroyalty, but it will not be surprising if the choice fell on Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, Lord Peel or Lord Robert Cecil.—Reuter.

CHOICE BETWEEN BRIDGEMAN AND PEEL.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The morning papers chorus the report of the imminence of the appointment of a successor to Lord Reading. Mr. Bridgeman and Lord Peel are again given prominence though the "Westminster Gazette" says that since the office makes heavy financial demands on the Viceroy the choice has hitherto fallen on richer men than either.—Reuter.

PROF. LEFROY.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

At the resumed inquest on Professor Lefroy, a friend of the deceased testified that he and his fiance accompanied the Professor to the laboratory shortly before the fatal occurrence. The Professor took them to the roof and showed them his fly farm. They then went to the poison chamber and were shown the vapourising mechanism. Professor Lefroy turned it on and a cloud of practically invisible vapour rose and filled the room. The Professor pointed to a bottle on the shelf and said:—"I am not going to touch that because if it fell none of us would survive for a second." The witness and his fiance then left as the Professor wanted to write some letters. Later in the day an alarm was raised on his non-appearance. The tragedy was heightened by the fact that a few days before his death Professor Lefroy had confided to a friend that he was on the eve of a discovery which would be of very profound importance.

Mr. Moore Hogarth, the Director of the College of Pestology, appeals for funds to found a memorial in the shape of a laboratory of Applied Biology bearing Professor Lefroy's name.—Reuter.

MR. J. Y. BUCHANAN DEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The death of Mr. John Young Buchanan is announced.—Reuter.

[Mr. John Young Buchanan, son of Mr. John Buchanan of Dowanhill, was born in 1844. He accompanied the "Challenger" expedition as Chemist and Physicist and was later appointed Lecturer in Geography at the University of Cambridge. He was awarded the Cross of the Commander of the Order of St. Charles of Monaco by the French Government.]

A BERAR SWARAJIST'S REPUDIATION

YEOTMAL, Oct. 16.

Mr. Y. M. Kale, a Swarajist member of the C. P. Legislative Council from Berar, wires that there is absolutely no truth in the suggestions made by certain newspapers that the action of Mr. Tambe in accepting the Executive Councillorship has the moral support of the Berar Swarajists. Mr. Tambe has no such support inside or outside the Council except perhaps of one or two of his friends who along with him were trying to form a Ministry in C. P. As the silence of the Berar leaders is already being misconstrued Mr. Kale thinks that this repudiation is necessary prior to a formal decision of the Party meeting which has been arranged to be held at Amraoti on the 25th instant.—A. P.

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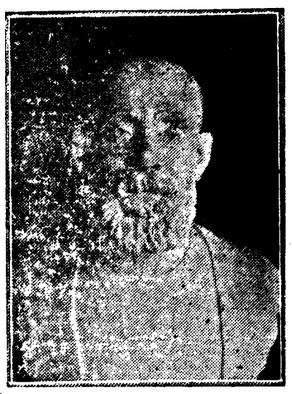

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KING AND QUEEN OF BELGIANS

RETURN HOME.

A surprise has been sprung upon us by the news that Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians are returning to Europe by the S. S. "City of Harvard" at 10-30 this (Sunday) morning. Their Majesties will arrive by special train at 10-30 a.m and at once embark from the Mole. His Excellency the Governor's special precedes the Royal train by half an hour. No official arrangements have been made in Bombay for the departure of Their Majesties the departure being strictly private and even on board the "City of Harvard" no special accommodation has been filled for Their Majesties and suite.

Their Majesties have been touring in India for only about three weeks and the abrupt termination of their visit will stimulate great regret.

A CLAIRVOYANTE CONVICTED.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The fashionable clairvoyante "Estelle" described in the charge-sheet as Frances Burgman, of Orchard Street, West End, was fined twenty sterling and five guineas costs at the Marylebone Police Court for professing to tell fortunes. The prosecuting counsel said what the defendant told two policewomen was the kind of stuff a gypsy would tell an ignorant country girl on the Epsom downs. A Detective-Inspector, cross-examined, admitted the defendant never advertised. The defendant pleaded guilty of technical offence. Her counsel said it was difficult to know why she had been selected for prosecution seeing that fortune-telling was practised at bazaars and at homes, and even publicly at Wembley and other places. The prosecution brought a spirited letter that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle had written to the press demanding cessation of the prosecution or persecution of clairvoyants and mediums and declaring that the scale of fines was higher than for personal assault or aggravated cruelty to animals.—Reuter's Special.

TOUR PROGRAMME OF LORD GOSCHEN.

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

It is understood that His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Viscountess Goschen will on completion of their tour in some Northern Districts about the middle of next month, pay a visit to Calcutta, where they will spend a week returning to Madras about the 30th November.

It is understood Viscountess Goschen will leave for England some time in March next.—A. P.

ARE GYMNASTICS GOOD FOR GIRLS?

Interview with a London Instructress.

After the death of her husband, who was killed in the war, Mrs. Passenger, of 57, Kinsale Road, London, became a teacher of gymnastics to young ladies. Interviewed by a London journalist recently, Mrs. Passenger expressed no doubts as to the value of judicious gymnastic training to girls, but gave it as her experience that there are times when strenuous physical exercises had best be set aside, and other means adopted to build up the system before these can be safely and profitably resumed. As instances she quoted the cases of her daughter and of a girl pupil.

"My daughter, Irene", said Mrs. Passenger, "was very delicate from birth. Few expected her to live, she seemed so frail. As time went on she did not improve, but grew into a feeble, pale-faced child, weak and nervous. She was 'finicky' with her food, and often refused things I had got specially for her. Year after year Irene went on like this, and at 15 she was anaemic, pale and nervous.

"My husband having been killed in the war, I had to find Irene some occupation, and she obtained a position where her duties were very light, but even this proved too much for her and she had to give up her work. She grew worse than ever, her nervousness increased, and she suffered from severe headaches. I consulted a doctor, and he gave me to understand that the only thing that could save Irene was for her to undergo a special operation, but I did not like the idea.

"Among my gymnastic pupils at that time was one who had become so white and anaemic—very much like Irene—that she could not continue. About three months later, however, she returned to her gymnastic class, a fine bright, active girl, full of life and vigour. When I learned that she had been so wonderfully recuperated by no other treatment than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I decided to try the pills for Irene. They had the same remarkable effect in her case also. Before Irene had been taking the pills long, her appetite began to improve and some colour crept into her cheeks. She continued with the pills and gained strength day by day. Now she is no longer anaemic and nervous, but has become a well-developed, bright, robust girl, full of life and good spirits, and able to work once more.

"The change wrought in Irene is marvellous", concluded Mrs. Passenger, "and I shall always be grateful for the manner in which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills rescued my daughter from a life of pain and misery to one of joy and vigour."

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(82—20)

OUTLOOK OF INDIAN ARMY.

GENERAL WILLCOCKS' IMPRESSIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

In his autobiography that the firm of Cassells are publishing, General James Willcocks stresses the great change after the war in the outlook of the Indian Army. The days of personal rule over it are gone, and a strong public opinion has been formed, unsympathetic, sometimes hostile, and mostly steeped in ignorance or disdainful of the spirit of Imperial necessities. Had there been Parliaments in India during the past three decades there would have been but a fraction of the vast armies that left it to fight in the great war. From the beginning of the new Constitution the people's representatives in the legislature have shown that if they had decision their army would not be available outside India. He expresses the opinion that after our voluntary abdication we can only maintain an army under our control by the India's willingness to acquiesce. He prays to God India may remain within the Empire for long years to come, but if we think the Swarajists are going of necessity to follow our lead, whether in civil or military matters, we deceive ourselves.—Reuter.

SPECIAL TAX ON CAPITAL.

RADICAL CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Nice.—At the Radical Congress there has been a noteworthy clash on the subject of capital levy, which M. Herriot advocated, and M. Caillaux denounced, declaring that it would throw such quantities of stock and other property on the market as to endanger the whole economic structure. M. Caillaux pointed out that besides her inter-Allied debts France still owed twenty milliard francs to the liberated regions. Her short term debts falling due this year might amount to twenty-two milliard francs. There was also a floating debt of fifty-five milliards. He forecasted drastic taxation in the budget, which he said would be equivalent to taxing sixty-three per cent. of capital and would include an increase in the succession duties, and taxes on undeveloped property, jewellery and works of art. M. Herriot urged M. Caillaux not to cause a split in the Party.

The Finance Committee of the Congress at a meeting held later failed to find a compromise between the two viewpoints and passed a resolution by a large majority recommending a special tax on all forms of fortune and capital. This is a defeat for M. Caillaux.—Reuter.

U. S. AND "FINANCIAL DEMAGOGY."

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Nice.—Speaking at the Radical Congress M. Caillaux outlined the situation in the Treasury and declared he would never shrink from bold reforms, but would resolutely oppose "Financial demagogy" which merely deceived the masses.—Reuter.

"FINANCIAL DEMAGOGY."

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AUTONOMY FOR THE RIFFS.

Nice.—The Radical Congress reaffirmed that it will support only that Government which follows the Left Cartel's programme. It urged the Government in conjunction with Spain to renew a generous and humane offer to the Riffs and the Babalas of the widest degree of autonomy compatible with international treaties.

A SPLIT AVERTED?

The resolution on finance, passed by the Radical Party Congress, left Government free to deal with the financial problem in its own way. Probably this saving clause in the resolution, which closely resembles the demand for the capital levy, induced M. Caillaux to support the motion. Moreover he explained that he was voting as a member of the Radical Party and not as a member of Government. The resolution serves the purpose of averting a split in the nominal unity of the Radical Party.—Reuter.

UNVEILING OF A WAR MEMORIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

A memorial to 49,000 men of the Royal Artillery killed in the war, the dominant feature of which was a huge stone howitzer, was unveiled, to-day, by the Duke of Connought at Hyde Park Corner in the presence of a huge crowd, Sir Robert Horne placed, at the foot of the memorial, a wreath which was carried by the gun that fired the first British shell in the war, on 22nd August 1914, drawn by horse which had gone to France with the original Expeditionary Force. General Sir George Milne laid a wreath in memory of the fallen Dominions Artillerymen.—Reuter's Special.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 18.

The Duke of Connaught, this morning, unveiled a striking memorial to the men of the Royal Artillery who died in the great war. The memorial which is the work of the British sculptor, Jagger, is an impressive example of real art, and consists in the main of a huge howitzer in action surrounded by dead and living members of the gun's crew. It occupies a prominent site at the head of Hyde Park Corner. Upon it, is the following inscription: "In proud remembrance of the 49,076 of all ranks of the Royal Regiment of the Artillery who gave their lives for the King and country in the great war, 1914-19."—B. O. W.

NOMINATED COMMISSIONS

HOW CURRENCY COMMISSION CAN BE IMPROVED.

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJEE INTERVIEWED.

Sheth Manmohandas Ramjee interviewed by our representative on Saturday stated:—

Question:—Do you think the composition of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency satisfactory?

Answer.—Commission or Commissions appointed by Government, as at present constituted will never inspire confidence of the Indians public.

Question: What then should the mode of appointing such Commissions be so to inspire confidence of Indian public?

Answer: The constitution of such commissions according to me should be one on *elective principle.*

Question: What do you mean by the *elective principle?*

Answer: I mean members of the Commission should be *chosen* by representative bodies like the Assembly, the Chambers of Commerce, industrial associations and banking institutions and Government nominee.

Question: Granted that according to you at this stage it is impossible to form the Commission on the above basis detailed by you?

Answer: I think the Legislature can adopt this principle for the appointment of such Commissions in future.

Question: Is there any means to improve the constitution of the *present* commission?

Answer:—The means to improve the constitution so far suggested do not appear to me satisfactory, so long the Government has power to *nominate* the members of the Commission.

Question:—Then what should the country do under the circumstances?

Answer:—I should endeavour to force upon the members of the Commission the Indian point of view with regard to currency reform from every possible quarter. I should wish that not one but thousands of qualified people to go and tell what the country wants.

Question: What does the country want?

Answer:—Automatic gold standard and currency free from any taint of manipulation.

After thanking Sheth Manmohandas and wishing him Diwali greetings and happy New Year, health, wealth and success, our representative left.

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

VIEWS OF PERSONS AND BODIES INVITED:

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The Royal Commission on Indian Currency will be glad to receive written statements of their views from any persons or bodies desirous of giving evidence before the Commission. They should state at the same time whether they wish to supplement the written statements by oral evidence, and in the case of bodies, name the representative or representatives who will tender oral evidence on their behalf. It will be for the Commission to decide whether or not they will hear the oral evidence of witnesses offering to tender such evidence, and no statement can be made at present as to the date on which witnesses whose oral evidence the Commission decide to take will be called.

The terms of reference of the Commission are:—"To examine and report on the Indian exchange and currency system and practice, to consider whether any modifications are desirable in the interests of India, and to make recommendations."

All communications should be addressed to the Joint Secretaries of the Commission, Secretariat, Delhi."

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The question of the Channel Islands contributing to the Imperial Exchequer has come to a head with the arrival at Guernsey of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Duke of Atholl, Chairman, Major-Gen. Rt. Hon. John Seely, Sir Henry Craik, M. P., and W. Graham, M. P., to consider the question. The Islanders generally favour the taking over of the payment of war pensions to the Islanders from His Majesty's Government, but will not agree to the payment of the annual contribution to the Treasury. The Island of Guernsey declares that it is unable to contribute more than it is at present doing while Jersey contends that the Imperial Government's demand is unconstitutional, as Jersey is not a part of the United Kingdom but a part of the Duchy of Normandy.—Reuter.

SIR J. BOSE'S DISCOVERY.

DARJEELING, Oct. 17.

Before His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lytton, to-day, Sir J. C. Bose delivered an interesting lecture at the Government House. He stated that plants had, like animals, complete muscular tissues, sensory and motor nerves and that he had invented a delicate instrument with which he could prove his statement.

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COAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Coal Commission has adjourned to 27th October. Mr. Gowers was closely examined. Mr. Gowers agreed a time must come when the coal output would drop continuously unless a new and up-to-date machinery was introduced. He stated that the output per man per shift in Great Britain was 17 3/4 cwt. Mr. Gowers was understood to agree that "other costs" including directors' fees and managers' salaries had risen out of all proportion to wages. Replying to Sir William Beveridge with regard to the possibilities of increasing the output by the introduction of more and better machinery, Mr. Gowers agreed that great hopes lay in that direction

Mr. Evan Williams said the owners were contemplating the matter. Mr. Smith reported saying "Ever since we have known you you have been contemplating it." Mr. Williams replied that the owners had greatly increased the number of machines.—Reuter.

GOVT. OFFER DECLINED.

MR. IYENGAR LOYAL TO HIS PARTY.

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

It is understood that Mr. A Rangaswamy Iyengar was invited to be a member of the Committee appointed by Government to inquire into the present system of cost accounting as in force in the Army in India as a representative of the Public Accounts Committee of the Assembly, and that he has replied stating that he is precluded from accepting a seat in any Government Committee except with the special sanction of his Party and that in his opinion there is no ground, in the existing state of things, and having regard to the attitude and policy of Government, to move the Party to say such special sanction.—A.P.

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GREAT WORK AHEAD.

"GLORIOUS TRADITIONS OF SERVICES".

FAREWELL DINNER TO VICEROY.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The members of the United Services Club, Simla, entertained His Excellency the Viceroy to a farewell banquet to-night. The Club grounds were brilliantly illuminated and the dinner was a great success. The Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief and all the high officials of the Government of India were present. General Sir Edwin Atkinson presided and in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening paid a high tribute to Lord Reading. General Sir Edwin Atkinson said:—

"I now turn to the serious portion of my remarks, and I propose briefly to consider our noble guest in three aspects. Firstly as a man. I think there are few present here to-night who have not read or heard of the life history of this man. Well has it been said that his youth was romance, and through all the difficulties and trials of that youth the clear brain, the wonderful industry, and the steadfast heart have developed the character and qualities which God gave him into the finished article you now see before you. Before leaving the man I must briefly allude to the sportsman. As you know, owing to the great activities of his career he had little time before to devote to shikar. But I think if you were privileged to look into his game book that even for a Viceroy fortune has smiled kindly upon him. I am told his inclinations lean more to the gun and rifle than to the pen even when allied to that useful article of office furniture, the file.

AS THE ADMINISTRATOR.

"The second aspect I propose to consider is His Excellency as a statesman and an administrator. Those qualities of the man which I have just mentioned may not in themselves lead every man to the summit. Much else is needed shall we say personality, determination, singleness of purpose, marvellous memory, and great legal acumen. Whatever they are, they have led our illustrious guest to some of the highest positions under our gracious King. They have developed and perfected in the man the attributes which have made him in a marked degree a statesman and an administrator, and a persuasive and eloquent platform speaker, a forensic debator with few rivals in his generation, and a parliamentary figure of great charm and influence. As you know I am no politician, and not well qualified even to hint at the values and reasons of the acts of His Excellency's administration. But I will take courage in both hands and mention a few points with which all thinking men will, I think agree. We note his steadfast refusal to give way to panic at moments when, especially in 1921-1923, the constitution seemed to be in danger. He has taken a constructive view of the Indian Constitution. He has steadfastly adhered to this view in circumstances when it would have been easy to take a purely negative line, and has always endeavoured to lead Indian public opinion away from empty abstractions and unrealisable ambitions, and to bring it face to face with the practical opportunities afforded by the 'status quo'."

VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his reply said:—

"My general impression with regard to the Army, founded upon much observation and study of it (if I may say so in the presence of our distinguished Field-Marshal and C.-in-C.) is that the Army in India is in good condition, both as regards equipment and training. I am confident that if the Army were called upon, and particularly under its present head with the distinguished officers that surround him, it would give an excellent account of itself in the future as it has done in the past.

"I am especially desirous this evening of paying my tribute to the great civil service in India they have had great changes to face in the last few years wrought by the reformed scheme of Government arising from the famous declaration of 1917. The reforms undoubtedly affected them. It would be idle to deny it. It is curious to observe in this connection that for a long time we were told that the political reforms were a sham. If a member of the Civil Service were asked he would give an excellent answer to that from his experience. (Laughter.) They found the conditions of work were changed, the outlook was different, the methods were no longer the same, and there was a greater tendency to public criticism. It became necessary for the members of the services to adjust themselves to the changed conditions. Some found it impossible. It may be that their ideas were too set. It may be, perhaps, that they did not approve of the changes for a variety of reasons. It was acknowledged by Government that if a member could not adjust himself to the new conditions he was entitled to honourable retirement. The consequences, as you are well aware, was that a scheme giving the opportunity was established. Some took it, but the great majority, I am glad to say, did not avail themselves of it. They are still in the service prepared to carry on their duties, to serve the King, to serve India, and to do their utmost for the country they have adopted. They studied the new conditions, they tested them, they made the necessary adjustments, and, as I know from my own experience, they have found that under the new reforms, sometimes under new methods and certainly under conditions different from those in existence when they joined the services, there still remains the opportunity for good work and for carrying on their duties according to the traditions of the services in India: the fine, the glorious, traditions of the services in India, than which no finer exist in any public service throughout the world.

"I have been profoundly impressed during my period of office by the high standards of character, of sympathy, of initiative, of capacity, of shouldering responsibility, which are to be found throughout the services. What produces them is not easy to conjecture. There are tests of knowledge and learning, but it is much more difficult to get a test of character, which in administration tells perhaps even more in the long run than the highly cultured intellect. Those who built up the fine traditions of the services had the British genius. They had courage and above all an innate sense of fairness. They inspired the idea that come what may they would try to do right, they would try to understand the other man's point of view, and above all they would try to be just, and in addition they had the courage of their convictions and a deep devotion to their duty to the Crown.

"GREAT WORK AHEAD."

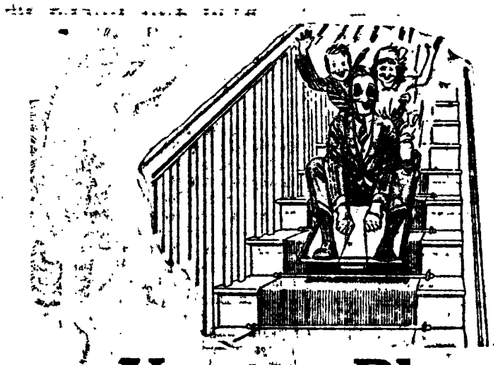
"I look forward to the time, I hope not far distant, Mr. Chairman, when there will be an end of the racial hostility which has to some extent characterised discussions in the last few years, when it will be recognised that with the assistance of both, the British and the Indian a great work lies ahead to be achieved in India. I do not doubt that the culture of the intellectual Indian has qualities of its own from which we shall derive an element of value in the services—but it is also the case that in the character of the British, as we know it, there are qualities which will certainly help India, and we may hope for an electricism which will give us the best that is in both, that they may be joined in friendly co-operation, working together for the benefit, for the advancement, for the progress of India within the Empire, part of that great association of nations, with the same high ideals before them to achieve that progress which will improve the conditions of the people of this country and promote for all purposes the interests, the prosperity, and the happiness of the India of the future."—A. P.

MUST PARSIS LAG BEHIND?

A Nationalist Parsi writes:—

There is a stern lesson to the weak-kneed among the Indians especially the Parsis in the happenings of the last three weeks. I have always deplored extremism which means reckless and unfair abuse of authority and disregard of the consequences to the masses in the pursuit of political aims involving bloodshed. But I have never countenanced cowering compliance with unreasonable bureaucratical mandates. I have strained every nerve to collaborate with the leaders who would advance the interests of India on sane lines. How far my attitude has been justified by the unfortunate collapse of Gandhism can be read by he who runs. Every one of the schemes fathered or fostered by the great leader has miscarried. Every one of them, noble of conception impractical of execution, was in the nature of things bound to come to no other end. But that has never implied my dissociation with the ideals of the Mahatma. I share the burning desire of the country to forge ahead in matters political. In all this turmoil, the one thing which has all along sustained me in my aspirations and which I have laboured to impress upon the young generation is this: The plea is often advanced that those Indians who are clamouring for Swaraj would be taken by the ruling power as anti-British and sent to coventry and banned for all future from not only Government recognition, but would be regarded as pariahs. This supposition implied a gratuitous insult to the forgiving, if somewhat too accommodating, English character. And that is now proved for the hundredth time. It is strength and vigour that appeal to these whitemen. The weak, the virtuous by good go to the wall. Consider the way in which Mr. V. J. Patel was treated week in and week out by the "Times of India" prior to his elevation to the Presidentship to the highest assembly in the country. Mr. Patel boldly and patiently went through the very trying ordeal. He treated the attacks of the Anglo-Indian papers and especially the "Times of India" with the smile of self-reliance and pressed forward towards his objective. And now the same "Times of India" in another direction is busy making peace with another conspicuous Indian personality. Nearly similar treatment to Mr. Patel has been the portion of Mrs. Naidu, the President-elect of the Indian National Congress, in the past. She it is who is now sought after by Bori Bunder! I quite seriously hold that, even Maulana Shaukat Ali, would, to-morrow, be noticed with similar honours, only if he persisted in his course and eventually achieved what he aims at. Nothing succeeds like success. This is the unuttered slogan and the cherished but undisclosed motto of our Anglo-Indian mentors. It was so yesterday and it will remain so to-morrow. Therefore, salvation of us Indians, especially the Parsis, does not lie in spiritless acquiescence in acts of injustice, but in a courageous front with set teeth, straining towards the political advance of this our old country. The Anglo-Indians are ever so many duplicates of their native Vicar of Bray. They would bow to the individual in office,—whatever his personality and whatever the circumstances which elevated him to it. Or, if the alternative is more readily comprehensible, they are the ungainly creatures that daily dance to the succession of varying political tunes with the same alacrity and freshness each time a new one is called; while the threating baton of the self-seeking white "madari" is brandished over their heads. Even from the standpoint of sheer expediency the Parsi stands more to gain by being in error with the Mahatma than being irreproachably correct with the Anglo-Indian who is developing the unreliability of the effete as I shall show in one of a score fresh instances.

I see that my friend, Mr. Jayakar, has expressed himself in a similar way.



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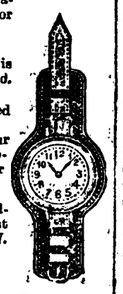

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LOCARNO CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

pearance of M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann at the window of the conference hall which aroused great enthusiasm among the spectators below. All delegates were very warmly greeted as they proceeded in their cars especially Dr. Luther and Dr. Stresemann who were looking happy, but the greatest ovation of the day was reserved for Mr. Chamberlain who entered his car holding the protocol aloof. Mr. Chamberlain speaking to the British journalists expressed that his sole regret was that the nations represented were unable to hear the moving declarations at the close of the conference. The words of Dr. Stresemann and M. Briand would remain imperishable in the memory.

Locarno is 'en fete'. The public buildings are illuminated and the famous monastery of Madonna del Sasso on the hill-side with the word "Pax" across its front presents a brilliant spectacle.

It is stated that various foreign Ministers will meet in London in December to sign the pact.—Reuter.

DOCUMENTS INITIALLED.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Locarno.—A concluding communique enumerates the documents initialled. They are a treaty between Germany, Belgium, France, Britain and, Italy and arbitration conventions between Germany and Belgium, Germany and France, Germany and Poland and Germany and Czecho-Slovakia all of which will be signed in London on December 1st. Furthermore separate agreements have been concluded between France, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia arising out of the foregoing and will in due course be deposited with the League of Nations. The proceedings wound up with cordial speeches by Mr. Chamberlain, M. Briand, Sgr. Mussolini, and Dr. Stresemann, the last-named joyfully greeted this great development in the idea of European peace and hoped the treaties would mark the beginning of a period of common co-operation among the nations.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 18.

Lord Robert Cecil interviewed by the "Sunday Times" on the results of the Security Pact Conference said:—"I do not think it is easy to exaggerate the importance of the Treaty of Locarno. It is the first real step towards bringing together the chief enemies in the late war, and by all accounts the atmosphere, which prevailed at the Conference, was quite remarkable. It is the first time there has been a meeting on completely equal terms, of the old antagonists and an agreement has been reached which is in itself a new departure, apart from the League of Nations which may be said to be the arch-type of all agreements. Here you have not, as in the old days, an alliance to impose peace—which hitherto has been the nature of most peaceful alliances—but an agreement to preserve it. A novel feature of the agreement is that a country like yours should be in the position of a guarantor of the observance of this agreement on each side. It is, of course, an application of the principles of the Covenant of the League in a special case, and, being confined to that special case, it has been found possible to go further than the Covenant, and to make an agreement to keep peace as a guarantee instead of being conditional as under the League Covenant." Lord Cecil considers the entry of Germany into the League of Nations of paramount importance; and is convinced that she will be a most valuable member. Lord Cecil also said that it was a striking and pleasantly dramatic element in the whole proceedings that it should be found that President von Hindenburg, whose name has always been associated with warlike operations, should be a party to the treaty.

KING'S TELEGRAM TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Paris.—Mr. Chamberlain and M. Briand arrived here from Locarno this morning and they were welcomed at the station by the Marquis of Crewe, the Polish Minister and a number of French Cabinet members. The huge crowd cheered them continuously.

Mr. Chamberlain has received a gracious telegram from the King.—Reuter.

STRUGGLE ABOUT CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(Continued from page 7.)

Sir Basil Blackett had no refutation to offer. As stated in the previous paragraph, my Committee fear that high exchange is being continued in London financial interests notwithstanding its numerous evil consequences from the effects of which no class in the country is free, and, would respectfully point out that as a constitutional issue the freedom to manage financial and fiscal affairs independently of outside interference does not appear to be real from this particular episode and from the currency policy of the Government of India.

"While the announcement as to the Committee is bald and gives little indication with regard to the terms of reference or the personnel, the subsequent guesses hazarded in some papers both here and in England give additional grounds for anxiety. My Committee would like, again to press upon the notice of Government the resolution of Mr. Raju adopted by the Indian Legislative Assembly suggesting the appointment of a Committee with an Indian chairman and an Indian majority. They desire to see on this Committee representative Indians who will command the confidence of non-official India on economic matters and to whom an opportunity of serving their country in this way would be welcomed. If the past two commissions, namely, the Chamberlain Commission and the Babington-Smith Committee, are to be taken as models, then my Committee, with all humility would urge on Government not to appoint a committee at all. The last two commissions have been harbingers of disaster and have cost this country dearer than any other single administrative measure contrived in the last one hundred and fifty years of British rule".

These sentiments were most emphatically reiterated by leading men of the Chamber who are for some reason now talking differently. Let the public judge.

MR. PHEROZE C. SETHNA.

(Interview with the representative of the "Times of India") 25th May 1925.

"Whenever changes have been asked for by the Chamber or its representative in the Assembly the Finance Member has brought forward the usual plea for inaction that conditions in Europe were not restored to their normal state and that India must therefore wait for such a restoration before she could have the changes required by her. It is unfortunate that the Government in laying so much stress upon conditions in Europe has allowed conditions in India to remain so much disturbed and so very adverse to even the continuance of normal trade and industries, let alone any progress or developments. What the Indian Merchants' Chamber is asking for is, to undo the wrong done in 1920.....The best thing the Government can do is to accept the two bills of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, as a basis for the appointment of the Currency and Exchange Committee which should proceed with the gold standard as a settled fact and be asked to report only on the ways and means of bringing this about most successfully and with the least inconvenience either to the finances, or trade, or industries of the country."

MR. LALJI NARANJI.

(Interview with the representative of the "Times of India"). 25th May 1925.

"I fully endorse the views which the Indian Merchants' Chamber has recently addressed to the Government of India on the subject of exchange. That the public have been uneasy on this matter for a long time could not have been unknown to Government.....I do not think the excuse of a Royal Commission, which may be appointed sometime ought to be accepted by the public as satisfactory for not taking action towards sound currency' which will cause immediate relief of the present distress."

The "Times of India" has the following in its issue of the 27th May 1925.

"A prominent Indian merchant who is in touch with various markets in Bombay said that he had read with careful attention the opinions of Indian merchants and the views prevalent in banking circles. He said that the situation in India was a grave one and that every one should act with great caution. It was possible that there would be danger in precipitating exchange from 1-6 to 1-4, but they must also not disregard the signs of the times. For nearly two years businessmen in Bombay have been viewing with alarm the financial and industrial situation in India and particularly in the western Presidency.

Repeated warnings have been given to the Government of India and the Government of Bombay by representative public men. Representations have also been made to Government in the Legislative Assembly and by the Indian Chamber of Commerce calling the attention of the Government to the "disastrous exchange and currency policy of the Government of India." Matters, he said, have no come to a head and unless immediate steps are taken to correct the exchange and currency policy of India, very disastrous consequences are to be feared in the near future. In his opinion the cotton mill industry in Bombay was now tottering. The cement industry had collapsed, and the iron and steel industry was kept alive by large doses of protection and bounties."

Writing on the Government's position in regard to the exchange problem, the "Times of India" special correspondent at Simla writes to that paper from Simla on 29th May 1925 as follows:

"Putting two and two together I should say that the Finance Department run the present angry discussion down to a ground revealed by two statements by Mr. Lalji Naranji in an interview. In his first he said: "Some of us do not feel at all happy that the Finance Minister should have gone to England, where he will consult English banking and other interests and would probably reach conclusions which may not be acceptable to this country.' The second expressed impatience at the idea of waiting for a Royal Commission to settle the exchange question and declared for other action which would give immediate results." In other words there appears a belief that the Bombay representations are mainly intended to impress people in London, and that the prime demand is for the declaration of a fixed rate of exchange at one and four, is possible, but even above that if only it will give fixity."

MR. B. F. MADON.

Mr. B. F. Madon, now Vice-President of the Chamber in an interview with the "Times of India" representative (30th May 1925) said:—

"The Times" thinks that no one is entitled to give a definite answer to these questions until the proposed committee expresses its opinion. I do not agree that it is only this famous committee that could, like the Pope, make a declaration which all must admiringly hear and obey. If I am not mistaken, it was the "Times" that blurted out one day, a few months ago, that the members of the Babington Smith Committee were not at all keen on recommending the two shillings ratio and that one very influential member who did not even condescend to attend the sittings of that Committee and the hearing of the evidence recorded before it stampeded his nine other colleagues into putting their signatures to the most disastrous recommendation of the Babington Smith Committee. Therefore, I shall not be surprised if the new committee of the so-called experts that is going to be brought together will be again made to put their signatures to such recommendations as some other influential member might want to make, and which the majority of the members of the next committee might subscribe to, just as we are told the members of the Babington Smith Committee did."

"I am afraid the new Committee will feel itself bound to consider the interests of the revenue as paramount whatever may happen to the agriculturist debtor."

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in an interview to the "Chronicle" said:—

"To my mind the modification by the Government is a thing which is forced on the Government as a result of their own wrong and almost unjustified policy, which they sought to perpetuate on India in matters of currency and exchange."

"If only the people of India agitate half as much as the people of the United Kingdom, there is no doubt that the hands of Government would be forced to a more sensible policy 'without any further delay.'

"The Press Communique may be construed as making the stage where the Government of India was compelled to notice the symptoms which were foretold by some members of the Assembly and which were overlooked with the usual bureaucratic firmness.

"It is to be hoped that no false sense of prestige would prevent Government from taking the correct course and meeting the ailment in the only manner it should be met, so as to stop the development of a dangerous or hopeless condition."

("Bombay Chronicle", 25-6-1925).

The only ground which has since been given for asking this country to bow to an objectionable Commission and held up all action till its recommendations are available is the appointment of Sir Purshottamdas to this Commission. But the full inference out of that must be left to the public.

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3rd January, 1925

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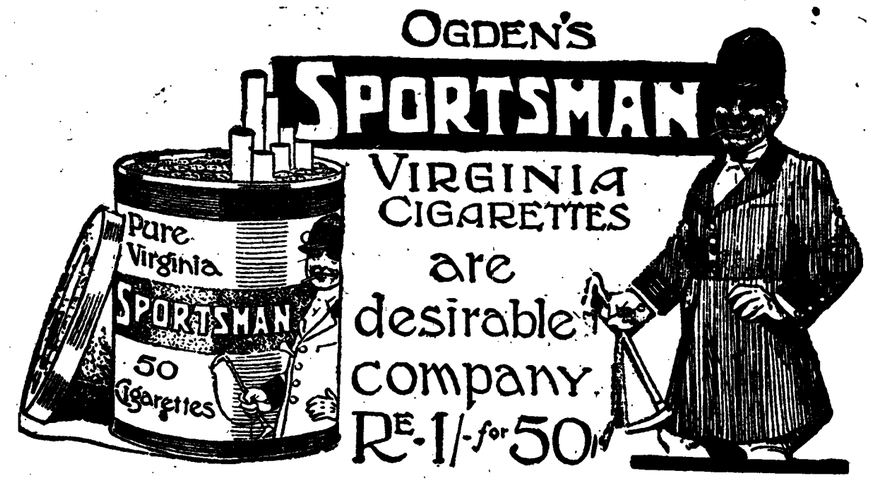

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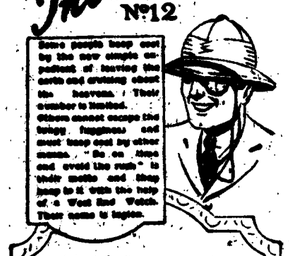

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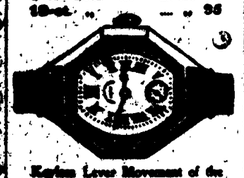

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